ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th Oct.
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
* SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5187	C. Gadd	31st "
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. S. Parfitt	14th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	11th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th Nov. 1898.
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	21st Oct.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 11, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
Dco. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	10th Nov., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six months Rs. 900 ; nine months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 6th November, 1898.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 12, 1898.

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BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 14th Oct., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 20th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, on or about 15th October.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th November, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 29th October, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 22nd October.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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Bombay, 13th October, 1898.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
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PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

A STEAMER for Singapore and Australia due to leave about 30th October.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th September, 1898. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent in advance at the same place.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	4,080	Riquier	20th Oct.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,716	Jacob	28th Oct.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
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In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

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Both in ordinary Black, Enamel or Aluminium.

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TELESCOPES for
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"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
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"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
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PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

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MADRAS AND LONDON.

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KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR,

AN ideal DENTIFRICE and MOUTH WASH of exquisite flavour, yet thoroughly antiseptic and deodorising in use. It hardens the gums, and improves the teeth, removing tartar and preventing decay.

PRODUCES PERFECT PURITY IN THE MOUTH.

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FOR THE PROMPT RELIEF AND SPEEDY CURE OF RHEUMATIC PAINS, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, SPRAINS, CONTUSIONS, SORE THROAT, AND SIMILAR TROUBLES

KEMP'S RHEUMATIKON

IS A CERTAIN AND UNFAILING SPECIFIC,

Needing but one Trial to Demonstrate ITS EFFICACY and SUPERIORITY over Imported Remedies.

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PURE LINSEED OIL
SUPERIOR TO IMPORTED OIL,
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1899.

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Per Jar, Cash, Re. 1-4.

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FORTY THOUSAND

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AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,
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FERRINTOSH WHISKY
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY IN BOMBAY.
FERRINTOSH WHISKY,
Rs. 25-8 per dozen.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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			Rs. as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14 0
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Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10 0
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MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY,

				Cash, Rs. a.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—				
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50 with rings		per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	9 0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	7 8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	7 0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	5 0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	3 0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		6 8
Habano 2A	do.	100		4 8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

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GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
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FOR OCTOBER, 1898.
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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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Crest and Monogram	10 0
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Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0 4
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100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved	3 0
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This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

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Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1 8
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RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS, PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

KOLHAPUR RACES IN POONA.

27TH, 29TH & 31ST OCTOBER.

OWNERS are REMINDED that the FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE on the 15th October.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE CLASSES will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, 31st October, 1898, when the new course begins.

Instruction is given in Mechanical Engineering, Cotton Spinning and Weaving and in the Complementary Science Subjects.

A special course of practical lectures on Locomotive Engineering has been arranged.

The Institute Programme giving full particulars (price 4 annas) can be obtained on application to the Principal at the Institute.

NOWROJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 10th October, 1898.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

DR. B. S. SHROFF, will be in attendance at the residence of Mr. Luckmidass Khimji in Ganeshwady, between the hours of 3 and 5 P.M. every THURSDAY, for INOCULATION of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT against PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. S. WEIR,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 13th October, 1898.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned precisely at 1 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 21st October, 1898, for MASONRY and STONE WORK of "Officers' Mess in the Marine Lines, Bombay."

2. Forms of tender together with conditions of Contract, &c. can be obtained at the Executive Engineer's Office on personal application by approved Contractors during office hours.

3. Earnest-Money of Rs. 600 in Currency Notes, should accompany each tender.

4. Security deposit at 10 per cent. of the total Estimated value of the work will be required from the Contractors whose tender may be accepted.

5. The acceptance of tender will rest with the Director-General of Military Works, Simla.

6. The Undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders received without assigning any reason for such.

G. TURNER JONES, Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, Military Works.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mercantile Press Co., Ld., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 22nd October, 1898, at 2-30 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June, 1898.
2. To elect Directors in the room of the Directors who retire by Rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To declare a dividend.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th October to 31st October, 1898, both the days inclusive.

And to transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

TALAKCHAND AND SHAPURJEE,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th October, 1898.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

XMAS 1898-99.

MESSRS. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & CO., (Medows Street, Bombay) are issuing a series of INDIAN XMAS CARDS WITH INDIAN CHARACTERS and VIEWS for the COMING XMAS SEASON, which will be ready whithin a fortnight. These Series consist of double folding cards in about 60 different sizes, in all the different tints (white, pink, yellow, blue, and green).

Special attention has been given to suitable verses, and the outer get-up of the Card is exactly like the cards manufactured in England. The Illustrations on the outer surface have been reproduced by a special photographic process, known as the "ARGENTOTYPE PROCESS" (which can never get faded even after 20 years).

All the well-known places and public buildings of Bombay, as well as all the popular Indian Characters have been reproduced in the Series. A Detailed List of the above will be advertised hereafter.

AN XMAS PRESENT TO A FRIEND OR ACQUAINTANCE AT HOME.

THE PANORAMA OF BOMBAY.

Being an Album containing two dozen different beautiful "Art Reproductions" of the most popular Bombay Views and Characters.

Price Rs. 5 only.

(Will be ready shortly.)

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.
No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

6 FOR Rs. 2-8.—WASHING TIES "for Tying a Bow." Light Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Strines, etc. A New Stock just to hand.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

BRONZE FIGURES all Latest Novelties to hand by the Mail, also several choicest PRESENTATION ARTICLES for coming Xmas, now on view, at SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED,—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C." care of this Office.

OPALS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have lately introduced in their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, Bromide Opals highly and artistically finished either in black and white or water and oil colours, giving most charming exquisitely soft effect with pure whites, not obtainable by any other process and not produced by any other firm in Bombay.—INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEAS—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12, Golden Orange Pekoe Re 1-8, Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-4, Orange Pekoe Re. 1, Pekoe ans. 14. Pekoe Souchong ans. 12 and Souchong ans. 10 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited. N. B. DANTRA and CO., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The undermentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all well furnished, command fine views and possess excellent accommodation.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL, ST. ELMO No. 2, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For Rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

MATHERAN.—PINTO LODGE and STEARNS HOUSE, TO BE LET, near Gymkhana, well furnished and commanding excellent view. Apply to J. X. PINTO.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

ORNAMENTAL gold plated Singing Bird Cages from the Worlds Fair, Chicago Exhibition, Rs. 300 to Rs. 450, each.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—"If we come up next year we shall stay with you—Your Table arrangements are superior to any. St——ley Carter, Major."

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN." a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 18th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirjee, at Rs. 4-12-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources, To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra, Amritsar., with handsome Borders in all sizes.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

RECEIVED Ornamental and Plain Musical Chairs from Rs. 40 to Rs. 200 each. Fancy Musical Cruet Stands from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 each.—STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, American, Austrian, Milner's, Lord's, Chubb's, Wither's and Nagur's. Nagur's Detector Locks, Pad Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, etc. NAGUR & CO., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders &c., Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

BUYING AGENTS IN LONDON.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
Offer their services to Firms Abroad.
Having for many years bought for the EASTERN MARKETS, they have a thorough knowledge of the Goods suitable for same.
On hearing what Goods you trade in, Catalogues or Samples will be mailed Free of Charge.
References Exchanged.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 100 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder by order of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kessowjee Purshotum and Co.—

Ex s. s. Nizam.

100 bales each about 1000 yards Hessian cloth, 45 inches 14 oz., Hastings Mill, July shipment.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN 6TH KAMATIPURA STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr Pursendass Hurgowandas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Nursingrao Sayeboo Vaduala, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 20th day of September, 1895, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land containing by admeasurement 390 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 32-2, 3363, 3365, new No. 1008 old Survey No.—and new Survey No. 6193 together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward E. No. 1017 Street No. 60 to 64 all which premises are situate on the south side of the 6th Kamatipura Street without the Fort and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the Public Road of Kamatipura Bazaar, on the west by the property of Lingu Ramdu Booda, on the north by said 6th Kamatipura Street, and on the south by a Sweepers' passage, and are now in the occupation of the said Nursingrao Sayeboo Vaduala.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs, CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Esplanade Road, Fort, in the old Oriental Bank Building, the very valuable and neat substantial best French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, designed and executed by Madrasi carpenters, consisting of drawing-room suites, lined silk tapestery, light and easy chairs, cabinets, revolving top office tables, substantial bedsteads, single and double almyrass, dressing and washhand tables to match, reclining sofas, first-rate sympathetic mahogany square piano specially built for the Indian climate.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view,

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, near the Elphinstone Road Station, (opposite the Level Crossing Gate), the valuable and neat teak and blackwood household furniture by Roberts and others, handsome cottage piano by Rose & Co., folding harmonium by Lyon-chander, American six stops organ, handsome strong-built brougham, Ralli-cart in good order, grey Arab horse, 14-3, 4 years old, table ornaments, pictures, lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of M. M. Fakira, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p. m., the effects of the late Mr. JAMES FERGUSON, consisting of blackwood sidetable, book case writing table easy chair, knives and forks glassware, crockery table ornaments wearing apparel books, Zanzibar parrot, canary bird, pictures, violin, marble clock, plated spoons and forks, a few bottles of brandy and claret, etc.

The effects of the late Mr. Manockjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff consisting of wearing apparel, eye-glasses, &c.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of white grey and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, sofas, almira, dressing and washhand tables, lamps, double door iron safe, cots mosteafe and some fine pictures, &c.

1 ebonized cottage piano by Rose and Co. in good order,
1 ,, square piano by Richard Lipp.

On account of the concerned—

M 6191-25.—25 bales paper, ex. Bhopal.				
163 LMN	67-69	1-2—5 cases printing ink.		
135	,, 13-15	3	,, ,,	ex. Oriental
145	,, 21-38	11	,, ,,	ex. Thames.
145	,, 55-56	13	,, ,,	ex. Carthage,
145	,, 43-54	12	,, ,,	ex. Drachenfels.
163	,, 73-75 3-4	5	,, ,,	ex, Oriel,
138	,, 10-12	3	,, ,,	ex. Africa,
145	,, 21-24	2	,, ,,	ex. Thames.
163	,, 5-6 77-78	4	,, ,,	ex. Lindenfels.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand victoria in good order.
1 strong built vis-a-vis.
1 strong double-seated brougham,
1 high-wheeled dog cart,
4 pneumatic safety bicycles by different makers, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN TEMKER STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagor, Doomankhan bin Abdoor Rehmankhan alias Sarang, and the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased, mortgagor Shaik Hoosein bin Sheik Currim alias Fuckroo Mestehi Sarang in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 23rd day of May 1892 the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground together with the dwelling-house built thereon, situate on the western side of Temker Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 87 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1233, new No. 8399, old survey No. 2586, and new survey No. 3811, and assessed by the Municipality under E ward No. 148, and Street No. 58—60, and bounded on the east by Temker Street, on the west by the Sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of Rehmankhan bin Currimkhan, and on the south by the house of Ebrahim Sahib bin Amiroodin Goramkur.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., an invoice of handsome gilt furniture, suitable for drawing-room decoration, consisting of gilt large and small round oblong, octagon and side tables teapoy, with 1, 2 and 3 tiers, dressing and toilet tables, flower, music reading and book stands, fish bowls on stands, stick and umbrella stands, bird cages on stands, 1, 2 and 3 per marble topped telescope floor lamps, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 14th October, 1898.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	15
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the

"Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERE.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta

MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 15th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin, office shigram in good order
1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in grey good order
1 strong bay country-bred Kathiawadi horse, 14-2 hand, 7 years, goes in harness and saddle.
The property of Principal J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE Esq., Elphinstone College—
1 light victoria with grey Arab horse and harness.
Property of a gentleman—
1 English high wheel dog-cart with diamond leather monsoon fittings and hood in very good condition,
1 Ceylon-made varnished dog-cart, with monsoon fittings and hood,
1 comfortable baroche with grey Tea britter Australian horse, and harness all in good condition.

AUCTION SALE OF PROVISIONS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the consignees and on account and risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. Esmail Abdoo Currim and Co—M C L

a 131 B Co. Bombay. 1052-1065—14 cases of provision by J. T. Mortins, per s.s. Peninsular.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT DUNCAN ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th day of October, 1898, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Abdul Hoosein Ebrahimjee, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by the indentures of mortgage, dated the 25th day of October, 1892, and the indentures of further charge, dated respectively the 23rd day of December, 1896, and the 28th day of June, 1897.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent, tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Duncan Road in the Island of Bombay, in the sub district of the Registrar of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 2,035 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Tulsidas Narrondas, on or towards the east by the Duncan Road aforesaid, on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Namajee Shoemaker, and on or towards the west by the Rope Works of Tulsidas Narrondas, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Abdul Hoosein Ebrahimjee, and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 2884, new Nos. 9358, 9459, old Survey Nos. 2171-2171, new Survey No. 611, and the said messuage and tenement thereon, being assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 560 2-562 at 532-1-2 and Ward Nos 564,565 566, 568, 569 567

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr Kharshedjee D. Shroff, attorney to the mortgagees at his office No 13 Hornby Road Fort or to the undersigned

AUCTION SALE OF GREEN TEAS.

On MONDAY the 17th instant at 3 p.m, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Dolla Manchund—

E D S—104 cases green teas

Deposit of 25 per cent will be taken at the time of the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs, BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the old shop of Messrs. D. B. Dinshaw and Co. Medows Street, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, first-rate pictures, table ornaments, a large collection of beautiful chandeliers of 6 to 8 lights, hanging and table kerosine lamps, hanging globe lamps of different colours, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE

On SATURDAY the 22nd inst. at 1 p.m, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the surplus stock of Mr. R. Ditmar, consisting of bamboo art furniture tea trays, lamp stand &c one, two, three and our light hanging lamps handsome table and wall lamps, Standard telescopic lamps, iron tables for lamps, glassware, flower pots, liqur sets, coffee machines, &c &c.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Rising Sun Hill, the handsome and valuable teak and blackwood English plain and carved French-polished household furniture by John Roberts and Wimbridge, rich glass and crockery ware, best electroplated ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, English, Brussels and Persian carpets, table and hanging lamps by Ditmar and others, one first-rate full-sized slate billiard table by Burrows and Watts in very good order, with balls cues, lamps, &c., complete, first-rate pictures and oleographs a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of H. C. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Barrister-at-law

Also the property of the late Sir Charles Farran Chief Justice of the High Court—

1 second-hand English-built double-seated brougham, by Laurie and Warner.
1 handsome strong dog-cart in very good condition.
1 set double harness saddlery &c

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Mr E Wimbridge, Messrs BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, on a day to be fixed hereafter, the very valuable English, teak and blackwood, plain and carved French polished household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and others, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, rich glass and crockeryware, Bohemian glass flower vases and table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, beautiful paintings pictures and oleographs Persian and Brussels carpets &c. &c.,

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th October, 1898.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL	,,	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Hornby Road.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Frs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects Interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON

& SONS' (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE

WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.

NOTICES.

B. B. AND C. I RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that on and from FRIDAY NEXT, the 14th instant and until further notice all through PASSENGER TRAINS will be DETAINED at PALGHAR for MEDICAL INSPECTION instead of at BANDRA.

The Medical Inspection of Local Passenger Trains at Bandra will be discontinued on and from the same date.

In consequence of these arrangements the timings of both the Through and Local Trains will undergo slight alterations, particulars regarding which may be obtained from the Sheet Time Tables and Notices exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 12th Oct. 1898.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CANDLES CARRIAGE of Indian Manufacture to the Commissariat Department, Madras Command for the year 1899-1900 for signalling purposes and for Mazagine lamps, will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Madras up to 12 noon on the 4th November 1898.

2. For further particulars and tender forms, apply to the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Madras, up to 4 o'clock P.M. on the 3rd November 1898.

G. M. THOMAS, CAPTAIN, A. C. G.,
For Commissariat Storekeeper General.

Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, Madras, 6th October 1898.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!

NEW AND USED,
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
TERMS MOST FAVOURABLE,
PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
OPPOSITE CHARNI ROAD STATION, QUEEN'S ROAD.

FOR SALE.

NILGIRI TEA GARDEN FOR SALE.

HIGHLAND ESTATE,—Coonoor. Elev. 6,500, Rain 70in. Acreage 79, in Tea abt. 40. Jat hybrid, Soil good. Factory (2-storied) Rs. 20,000. Adjoining planted Tea and reserve land for sale. Apply

E. C. DUFF,
Ootacamund, Nilgiris.

WANTED.

WANTED, by the Yeola Municipality, Nasik District, a Graduate of the Bombay University TO TEACH the Anglo-Vernacular School. Pay Rs. 50 a month rising to Rs. 60 by annual increments of Rs. 5 successively payable after the annual examinations of the School in 1899 and 1900, provided that in each year the Government Inspector's Report is satisfactory. Applications received will be considered a fortnight after the date of this advertisement and applicants will be informed of the result. The applicant selected will be expected to join at once. Applications, with testimonials, if any should be forwarded to the office of the Assistant Collector and President, Yeola Municipality, Nasik.

H. W. BROOKE,
Assistant Collector and President, Yeola Municipality, Nasik.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

Girgaum and 223 Bellasis Road Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	Rs. 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. RARNER, Esq. (Managing Director P. & O. S. N Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47. Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52, —Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comtoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1197½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,115xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial	{ 10,000 }	100	{ 100 }	8 p.c.	98
Bank of India.	{ 15,000 }		{ 75 }		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank...	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£23½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India.....	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	275
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	145
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	13	35
Badham Pile ...	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,225
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,335
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 2	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5 ...ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill.....	,000	500	500	50	1,010
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	215xd
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2, 0	250	250	9 p 16	320
Empireof India Life A. Co.,Ld.	2, 0	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.....	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185xd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	333*
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	330	9	18
Larkins & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	145
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	116
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	70
Port Canning Co.	6 00	000	1,000	dvdRs23	44½
Soundy & Co..	1 00	100		5	70
Treasurer & Co..	1 00	500		0	1,000xd
Thacker & Co..	100	100		...	140
Telephone Co....	9 200	251		dvdRs9½	26½
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	950
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Breula Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.....	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	95 1-2
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
English Press and Manfg....	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	775
French	300	500	600	dvdRs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvdRs30	365
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs10	155
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	440
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.....	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	900	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co. ...	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	335 1-2
Munmar M	100	250	all	15	230
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs20	380
New Indian	00	125	125	dvd 16½	165
Prince of Wales.	100	500	0	20	385xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	370
Sassoon.....	300	500	500	30	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart		000		dvd 65	1,100
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	365
Anzio-Indian ...	1,345	...	00	Nil	43
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 195	15
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs45	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. ...	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld....	500	1,000	1,000	...	590
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	525
Bombay Woollen Manfg.Co. Ld.....	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,250
Central India...	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,745xd
China Mills Co, Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	580
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	800
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	2	600xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Nil	465
Coorla Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	500
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	785
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	400
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.....	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	490
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	475
Hindusan	375	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	87 650
Howard and Bullough ...	1,500	500	500	25	
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	620
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,420
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	300
Indian Manfg. Co. Ld	90	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	825
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	575
Jaffar Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,200	250	250	dvdRs.7½	190
Jewraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	700
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	843	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	790
Khatau Makanjee Manfg. Co. ...	400	250	250	65	810xd
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	585
Leopold	3,000	100	103	7 1-2	202
Lord Reay Mfg	415	1,000	1,000	30	675
LakmidasSpinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	975
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.100	3,000
Mahaluxmee ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 75	2,220
Mohanlal K. Pareka G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	92
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,775
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.....	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	...s, 20	300
Oriental.....	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs2.	165
Presidency Mills, Co.(Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1 025
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	985
Ripon Mills ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	1000
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	650
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	625
Southern India	1000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta.	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	302½xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	220
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	210
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	575
Sassoon and Alliance	3,800	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.....	500	1,000	1,000	50	372
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	400
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld...	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills...	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	485
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	200	all	dvdRs15	250
Wadia Mills ...	1,800	1,000	1,800	...	...

BOMBAY.

TO DAY

Sun rises, 6h. 54m. Sun sets, 5h. 38m. High water 10-8m., 10-46a. Low water, 3-54m., 4-19a.
Departure of General Sir William Galbraith, Apollo Bunder, 2 p.m.

HINDU FAIR.—The annual Nowratee Fair will be held at the Mahaluximee Temple on the 16th instant and will last for ten days.

A MILL ACCIDENT.—Jehanghir Koajiar, aged thirty years, employed in the Manekji Petit Mill at Tardeo, had his left arm fractured by the machinery on Wednesday. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital where the injured arm was amputated.

VURJEEVANDAS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, SION.—During the month of September the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 1,440, among them the number of new admissions was 532 being classified as stated below Hindoos 311, Mussulmans 68, Parsees 32, Christians 46 and other classes 75, The avarage daily attendance was 48.

ESCAPE OF AN INMATE OF THE REFORMATORY.—Ismail Allarakhia, aged sixteen years, a Mahomedan boy undergoing a sentence of five years in the David Sassoon Reformatory, absconded on the 10th instant from the Madhowji Dharamsey mill, at Foras Road where the lad was employed with some other boys of the Reformatory under a Muccadum.

KNOCKED DOWN AND RUN OVER.—Dhondoo Gunnoo, a Hindu lad, aged nine years, was on Wednesday morning knocked down and run over by a hack victoria, driven by one Mahomed Ebrahim, at Kicka street. The boy was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained a fracture of the left thigh. The boy is now being treated at the J. J. Hospital.

DEMANDING MORE THAN LEGAL FARE.—At the Esplanade Police Court., yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barker charged Sakaram Ithoo, a Hindu victoria-driver, with demanding more than legal fare from Mr. K. N. Kabraji. It appeared that the complainant took the garry at Chira Bazaar and went as far as Marine Lines. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 4.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A LAD.—On Wednesday evening, a Mahomedan lad named Abdulla, aged eight years, who arrived in Bombay only about four days ago, was attempting to cross the Nagdavi Street, when he was accidentally knocked down by a tram-car and one of the wheels passed over his right foot. The injured boy was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the toes of the injured foot were amputated and he was detained for treatment.

EXAMINATION OF ARTICLED CLERKS:—The result of the recent examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitor of the High Court was declared yesterday. Out of the eleven candidates who appeared at the examination, Mr. Dinsha Cursetjee Dajee, articled clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, and Mr. Ratanlal Motiram Mody, articled clerk to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Malvi, were declared to have passed the examination.

DISPUTE OVER A KITE.—Ellahebux Cadurbux, a Mahomedan, residing at Foras Road, had a quarrel on Wednesday morning, with his neighbour, also a Mahomedan, in consequence of a dispute between their children over a kite, when the latter picked up a wooden stool and struck the former on the head, causing a wound two inches long and exposing the bone and then absconded. The assailant is being sought for by the Police.

DEATH OF A MUNICIPAL INSPECTOR.—On Wednesday nightat Cumballa Hotel, Mr. M. Desmier, an Inspector of the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality, suddenly died from a fit of heat apoplexy. Mr. Desmier was in charge of D. ward, comprising Khetwadi, Girgaum, Malabar Hill and other localities. On Wednesday he took his usual round in the ward and in the evening went to the Cumballa Hotel where he had a dinner engagement. A few minutes before dinner he complained of feeling giddy and asked for a drink of water. He was soon afterwards found to be in a fit and insensible, and before medical assistance could be procured, he died. Mr. Desmier was an officer of a kindly and genial disposition, gentle and obliging to all; and his sudden death will be regretted by all those who had come in contract with them.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.—Trimbak Ramji, a labour cart driver, residing at Ghorupdeo Road, was, on Wednesday afternoon, driving his cart along the Reay Road, when one of the wheels came off in consequence of the pin dropping out of the axle-tree and as Trimbak was adjusting the pin, one Wairavan came up with his own private cart and ran it against Trimbak, with the result that one of the wheels passed over the latters left ankle, causing a wound three inches long. Trimbak was taken to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment. The other man, Wairavan, was yesterday charged before Mr. W. C. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with rash and negligent driving. The case was remanded, pending the recovery of the complainant.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Inspector Walker charged Amratbai, an old Hindu woman, with attempting to commit suicide by taking an overdose of opium. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence was that the accused had been attacked with plague about two months ago and since then she had taken to opium. On Wednesday she had a quarrel with some members of her family, after which she took a double dose of opium. She stated that she was blind and did not know what quantity of opium she had taken. Mr. Velinkar asked his worship to take a lenient view of the case, as the woman belonged to a respectable family and had an estate worth lakhs of rupees. The Magistrate remarked that cases of attempted suicide had lately increased, and it was necessary to put a check against them. The accused was fined Rs. 10.

THE AURANGABAD SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE third ordinary general meeting of the share holders of the above company was held at the registered office of the company, Victoria Buildings Parsee Bazaar Street, on Wednesday last, Mr. J. N. Tata in the chair. The following is a copy of the report, which was signed by Mr. J. N. Tata, chairman of the board of directors.

From the audited statements of accounts for the year, you will observe that, including the sum of Rs. 1,199-13-3 brought forward from last account, the net profit amounts to Rs. 84, 035-7-1, out of which, a sum of Rs. 30,000 has been transferred to depreciation account, in terms of the trust deed, for the security of the debenture bond holders, leaving an available balance of Rs. 54, 035-7-1. Your directors are very sorry to record that their relations with the firm of Messrs. Akilandaiya Doraswami Iyer & Co., the secretaries and agents, are in a condition which is far from satisfactory. Your directors also regret to say that the suit filed by Mr. Shivlall Motiall against the late proprietors of your mill property, and in which this company is made second defendant, is still dragging in the district Court of Aurangabad; and it is difficult to say when and how the suits will end. Taking into consideration the above circumstances, and bearing in mind the present depressed condition of the mill industry throughout the country, your Directors think it necessary to advise you to be very careful as to the amount you decide on distributing this year as dividend. Ever since the formation of your company no provision has been made for replacing old and worn out machinery. A fund should now be created for this purpose. Your directors, therefore, recommend that out of the abovementioned balance of Rs. 54,035-7-1, a sum of Rs. 20,000 at least be set apart and transferred to renewal of machinery account. There will thus remain a sum of Rs. 34,035-7-1, the disposal of which is left into your hands. The directors hope that before you come to any decision about its distribution you will carefully consider the bad times we are passing through, and take steps to provide a reserve fund to meet any unforeseen losses in future. The mill and its contents, including stock, have been insured for Rupees ten lacs. Mr. D. J. Tata having proceeded to Europe, Mr R. J. Tata has been appointed a director in his place and you will be requested to confirm this nomination. One of our directors, Mr. Fakirchand Premchand, retires by rotation. He is eligible for re-election, and offers himself accordingly.

Mr. Dhurumsey Morarjee Goculdass having sent in his resignation of his seat at the Board, your directors have accepted his resignation; but they do not consider it necessary to fill up the vacancy. The directors have to bring to your notice that, in pursuance of a clause in the trust deed, the debenture bond holders have, at a meeting duly held by them on the 1st day of April 1898, appointed Mr. Premchund Roychund, Mr. Hormusjee Eduljee Bamjee and Mr Ardesir Jamsetjee Bilimoria, as directors of the company on their behalf. These appointments have been duly accepted by your directors.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Directors' report was adopted. Rs. 17,000 were carried to renewal of machinery account. Dividend was declared at Rs. 60 per share for the year 189 Balance Rs. 555-7-1 was carried orward. Mr Fakirchund Premchund was re-elected a director The nomination of Mr. R. J. Tata as director was confirmed. Mr. Palanjee Framjee Mehta and Mr Ramdass Ludha were appointed auditors for the current year.

THE LIABILITIES OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. RUSTOMJEE MERWANJEE PATEL, Second Judge.)

FULCHUND KUTCHRA AND OTHERS *vs.* B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY CO.

MR. H.C. KIRKPATRICK, barrister, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Vernon Bayley, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co, represented the defendants.

His honour, in delivering judgment, said:—Seventy eight bales of tabacco were landed by the defendants at the Carnac Bunder and kept in the open yard for a fortnight till they were taken delivery of by the plaintiffs. They were stacked on a platform of sleepers about eight inches above ground and covered with water proof sheets. The station-yard was flooded with water during the heavy rains of the 13th and 14th June, and 32 bales were so badly damaged that they have to be sold by auction. The loss on the sale amounts to Rs 1,131—12-9. Defendants admit their liability and have paid into court half the amount viz. Rs. 565-14-5. They contend that the amount so paid is sufficient to cover all damage that must have occurred up to the 14th idem, and that their responsibility for any further damage ceased immediately after the 14th. By the rules of the company it is admitted that plaintiffs, were bound to remove their bales immediately after the 14th. The plaintiffs, however, urge that the bales could not be carted away as the road was impassable, and the yard was flooded with water. The first question, therefore is whether the defendants are liable for any damage caused to the goods by their being allowed to remain in the yard after the 14th June? Secondly, has there been any excess or further damage caused after the 14th; and is any evidence laid before the court to assess the further damage, if any. The first question must be answered in the negative and in the favour of the defendants. It is admitted on doth sides that immediately after the 14th the bales should have been in due and ordinary course removed by the plaintiffs. The reason assigned by the plaintiffs that the ground was very muddy and was so much flooded with water—*viz.*, a span deep. That it was not possible for loaded carts to get out of the station-yard, is not really the cause of the non-removal. It was no doubt difficult for carts fully and heavily loaded to traverse the road in the yard, but the evidence shows that the difficulty, could have been obviated, and was obviated in some instances, and other goods lying in the same yard were carted away about the same time. It seems that the real and substantial reason for not taking delivery of the bales was a different one. The bales were covered and secured with sheets. No one removed the sheets to ascertain if any damage was actually caused. But on account of the heavy down pour it was reasonably certain that the bales, which were packed in the ordinary way, must have got wet and their contents damaged. The plaintiffs thereupon gave orders to his 'muccadum' not to take delivery. He admits that he did so as he was afraid the goods had got wet. The 'muccadum' also admits he would have taken delivery if the goods were dry, but he did not remove them as there was a dispute, and the allowance or compensation claimed for the damage was not agreed to by the company's goods agent. The latter distinctly gave the plaintiff and his 'muccadum' to understand that if on account of the rains the goods were not removed, they would be allowed to remain in the yard free of wharfage, but they would lie there at owner's risk, and the company would not be liable for any further damage. The "muccadum" is forced to admit that I fam, therefore, of opinion that the company is liable only for damage done to the goods till the 14th June, and not for any subsequent damage. But in the absence of any survey of the goods in question either on the 14th or 15th June it is not an easy task accurately to apportion the damage. Captain Clarke's survey was, at plaintiffs' request, held on the 21st on 78 bales lying in the open yard. Instead of ascertaining the value of the damage done he reported "all the bales more or less damaged by water," and recommended their sale by auction. Out of the 78 bales, however, 46 were accepted by plaintiffs without demur, and 32 only were sold by auction. Captain Clarke and the goods agent were of opinion that the bales were properly covered, but the damage was caused by the platform of sleepers having been submerged. A considerable portion and probably the major portion of the demage, was caused on the 13th and 14th June. The defendants should be held liable for that damage The defendants have not called any evidence in mitigation of the damage claimed. By rough guess they first offered Rs. 5 per bale and finally raised the offer to a little more than Rs. 17 per bale. I hold that the company was bound as bailees under Section 72 of the Railway Act (9 of 90) to exercise that care and prudence as regards the stacking of the goods that is required under Sections 151-152 of the Contract Act. These sections plainly require the company to act as reasonable men would have acted, and they should have taken such care of the consignees' goods in sheltering them as they would have done of their own goods. I must, therefore, hold that the damage was caused through the negligence of the company in stacking the goods on a low platform in the open yard in the beginning of the monsoon. The plaintiffs were at fault in not removing the goods to a dry godown immediately after that date. The damage would have been much reduced if that course had been adopted. For this default of the plaintiffs the damage should in part be apportioned to them. There are not sufficient materials before the court to apportion the sum very accurately. Looking at all the circumstances I think the apportionment should be 3-4th and 1-4th, and there will be a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 848-13-7 and Rs. 20 survey fees, making Rs. 868-13-7 and court costs thereon. I certify Rs. 85 as professional costs to the plaintiffs counsel.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

CLAIM TO A DECEASED MOGUL'S ESTATE.

AGA MAHOMED ISMAIL BIN HAJEE ABDUL KUZAM KUZARANI VS. AGA GOOLAM HOOSEIN BIN AGA ABDUL HOOSEIN LAWREE AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff in this case prayed that the first defendant be directed to render a full and true account of the receipts of the estate of the deceased, and that he might be directed to pay to the plaintiff, as the heir and administrator of his deceased father, the whole of the balance found due by him to the estate of the deceased. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr Macpherson, Mr Starling, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchund and Wadia, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr Scott and Mr Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, with Mr. Anderson and Mr. Jamietram Nanabhai, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the second defendant, but after hearing Mr, Kursondas on the issues raised by him, his lordship ordered that the second defendant be dismissed from the suit, the plaintiff to pay his costs on two issues, namely, bona fides and the declaration of beneficial interest, The main facts of the case have already been published by us.

His lordship, after referring to the details of the various claims and the accounts of the parties, held that the first defendant was entitled to take credit for Rs. 59,000 odd paid by him by hundies drawn in the name of Mahomed Carrim Mahomed Ismail, and to the second defendant Mahomed Carrim. The payment of the hundie for Rs. 10,000 by the first defendant was disallowed to him and allowed to the plaintiff. The Court allowed Rs. 4,400 to the 'plaintiff out of Rs. 8,800 for brokerage for obtaining sureties. The first defendants declared not entitled to commission of Rs. 10,802, which was allowed to the plaintiff. The plaintiff was not entitled to take credit for Rs. 14,002 in the account, but had a right to file a suit, if he chose, against the second defendant. Plaintiff to pay the cost of the first defendant of the issues won by him, and each party to pay his own costs as to the rest. The matter was referred to the Commissioner to take accounts with regard to the other items.

RULES UNDER THE EXPLOSIVES ACT.

THE following draft of certain amendments which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884) is published for the information of persons likely to be affected th

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.

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This SPECIAL EXTRA will give Reuter's telegrams and telegrams of important news from our correspondents in India, with a summary of the day's news, reports of important cases in the High Court and Presidency Magistrates' Courts, the current rate of exchange, arrival and departure of shipping, &c., &c.

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NOTES.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 13.

THERE were Rs. 20,70,000 of Indian Council Bills allotted to Calcutta at yesterday's allotments in London, Rs. 12,30,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 7,00,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 31-32d., 56 per cent. of the tenders thereat being accepted. It was announced that Rs. 40,30,000 will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3⅞d.

Consols advanced 1-16 per cent. in London yesterday, to 109 1-2. French Rentes were unchanged at 102 1-4; while Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime higher, at 25·32 fcs. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent. were 1-16 per cent. lower, at £62 1-2; and Indian Sterling Loan remained at 113. Bar Silver declined 1-8d., to 27 3-4d. per oz.; and in New York 3-8 cent, to 59 3-4 cents per oz.; while demand Exchange on London was unchanged at 4·84 dollars. For Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight 3 per cent. was quoted, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills 3 1-8 per cent.

The Bank of England rate of discount was raised 1 per cent. to-day, to 4 per cent.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 38 1-2s. per 416 lbs., October-November shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market steady; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 38s. per 416 lbs. same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal, market steady; Brown Rapeseed at 35 1-4s. per 416 lbs., October-November shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal in a steady market; Linseed at 36 1-2s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, market firm in tone.

Spot Mid.-American cotton was 1-32d. higher in Liverpool, at 4 3-32d. per lb.; American Arrivals maintained their previous level in all positions. The day's Sales were 15,000 bales; and the Imports 10,000 bales. The market closed firm; Surats quiet Arrivals steady. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 5 3-8 cents per lb., January Futures at 5·28 cents, and April at 5·41 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 60,000 bales.

Locally, the cotton market has been quiet to-day, with a very poor enquiry. The mills bought but 400 bales Khandesh, at Rs. 118 to Rs. 124; and shippers only 100 bales "Fully Good" Dhollera at Rs 124 1-2 per candy. For Broach Rs. 153 is quoted, March delivery; for Bhownugger, Rs. 136 for January; for Bengal, Rs. 126 for January.

To-day's telegraphic advices from the Cotton-growing districts report that the plants at Amraoti are shedding bolls; at Khangaon Cotton is arriving in small quantities. The bolls on the plants at Jalgaon are rapidly repening, and Cottou arrivals are expected early. At Barsi the Cotton plants are in flower, and the prospects much improved.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	822	bales.
Wheat	7,702	cwts.
Linseed	5,827	,,
Rapeseed	2,765	,,
Gingellyseed	4,478	,,
Castorseed	7,293	,,
Rice	2,961	,,

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of resales were reported, but there was very little doing otherwise. The demand for Bank Paper was small, and no Merchants' Bills were offering. Closing quotations are as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	,,
Francs	1·70 1-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 94 5-8 for Cash for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 9-16 for the settlement, at which level rates were maintained throughout the day, in a steady market. For Threes 85 was quoted.

SHARES.—There has been an upward movement in prices to-day, as disclosed by the quotations in our revised list. Bank of Bombay, however, are Rs. 2 1-2 lower, at Rs. 1,197 1-2 per share.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 8th October, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 2,43,3,117 6 11 } Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 12,24,225 12 6 }	32,27,373	3	5
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	236,89,250	3	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.	38,817	10	10
Sundries	7,24,064	14	0
Total	368,79,505	15	11

ASSETS.			
Government Securities	34,49,137	1	0
Other authorised Investments	9,66,026	6	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	39,63,385	12	5
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	51,78,477	12	9
Bills discounted and purchased	75,34,165	13	11
Balances with other Banks	8,91,131	9	10
Bullion	9,814	3	10
Dead stock	8,00,713	3	6
Stamps	12,671	12	9
Sundries	59,099	6	2
	223,64,383	2	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	137,14,522	13	9
Total	366,79,505	15	11

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 2 20-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-2
Bar Silver	27 3-4

[STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 12.

The Hall Line steamer Haddon Hall left here this evening.

PORTSAID, OCT. 12.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, left here this morning.

SUEZ, OCT. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, OCT. 12.

The same Company's steamer Brindisi (extra), left here at noon to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday morning.

ADEN, OCT. 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay this afternoon, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Tuesday afternoon.

OCT. 13.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Melbourne, left Aden for Bombay on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 2 a.m., and she is expected here on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 9 a.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th October, 1898.

1. Government Resolution No. 5301, dated 7th October 1898 is published for information. Colonel R S Brown, V D, Commanding Bombay Volunteer Rifles is granted 6 months leave in India from 1st October 1898 to 31st March 1899

2. Major E F Nicholson will command the Regiment during the absence of Colonel R S Brown, V D

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to B Coy.—No. 1402 Vol A A Spilling.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th October, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·723
Temperature of the Air	degrees 83·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	74·2
Relative humidity of Air	·741
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 90·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·3
General Directions of wind	NE, ENE, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 124
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during the month	0·46
Total fall during the year	73·38
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th Oct.	0·00

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

RANGOON.

DEATH.

MARSHALL—October 13, at Rangoon, Andrew Currie Marshall, Agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROMHEAD—September 30, at Lahore, the wife of Lieut E G Bromhead, 42nd Gurkha Rifles, of a daughter.

SMITH—October 6, at Rawalpindi, the wife of J Norman Smith, Public Works Department, Railways, of a son.

DEATH.

DRYSDALE—October 4, at Madras, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Louisa, the beloved wife of T. A. Drysdale.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1898.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a letter which, it is presciently remarked, will probably find its way into the waste-paper basket. It asserts that in an article in our issue of the 11th instant we urged that "scientists should slaughter millions of inoffensive animals such as dogs, rabbits, cats, horses or frogs by slow and cruel torturing processes." We never wrote anything of the kind. It is an absurd exaggeration to say that vivisectionists with all their alleged inhumanity, put millions of animals to death with or without slow and cruel torture. All that is proposed is to put bacteriological research on a proper footing in India.. Everybody knows that bacteriological study has been pursued in Bombay from the first outbreak of the plague in 1896 and with most promising results. Professor Haffkine, Mr. Hankin, officers of the Medical Department, and foreign specialists from France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Russia have laboured unremittingly in this fruitful field, which Lord Lister at the outset recommended as the most likely to yield satisfactory results. Vivisection formed no part of their methods or plan. Millions of animals were not put to slow and cruel torturing processes. The only vivisection practised in India in these three years was that perpetrated by wild beasts and snakes which have, with practical immunity and with the sombre acquiescence of the authors of the anti-vivisectionist memorial to Government, put to a cruel death by fangs and poison, or by teeth and claws, a full quarter of a million inoffensive cattle, to say nothing of some seventy thousand men, women and children, mostly Hindus. The men of science in their costly laboratories pursued their researches without vivisecting anybody, tortouring neither cattle nor men nor women nor children. Their object was to find the means of combatting the deadly disease of plague, by following the lines of inquiry which enabled Pasteur to protect the cattle and sheep of France from the not less deadly anthrax, and saved the French silk industry from extinction, and makes it possible for men bitten in India by mad dogs to escape a fearful death from hydrophobia by a journey of six thousand miles to Paris.

Their intelligent and eminently humane labours have not been fruitless. The most sceptical of Governments recognise the value of inoculation with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic lymph. The Government of India have ordered that persons inoculated with it shall be exempted from segregation and from detention in travelling. Why has this been done? Because experience has shown that people who are inoculated are practically impervious to plague. In a prize essay on plague by Mr. A. Pillay, a highly intelligent Madrasee, gives some instructive figures illustrating this fact, which, added to the statistics already familiar to the public, must remove any remnant of doubt from the minds of all capable of understanding the value of evidence. In the Southern Mahratta Company's cotton mill at Hubli, 1,173 persons were employed on the 21st of last June. Of these one thousand and forty were inoculated twice, fifty-one once, and seventy-five were uninoculated. Three months later it was found that among the one thousand and forty who were twice inoculated, there had been twenty-two deaths from plague; among the fifty-one once inoculated, eight deaths, and among the seventy-five uninoculated the deaths were twenty. The inference is that if the thousand and forty were uninoculated the deaths amongst them would have been two hundred and seventy-six. In Dharwar up to the 2nd September, 37,196 persons had been inoculated, of whom nine thousand had only been inoculated once. Among the twenty-eight thousand twice inoculated, there were twenty attacks of plague; among the nine thousand, twelve, and among a thousand who were not inoculated, there were three hundred and ninety-three attacks. Similar results have been observed wherever the protective lymph has been brought into use, and thousands of lives have been saved that otherwise would have succumbed to plague. But that is not all. Dr. Lustig, who was in Bombay last year, succeeded in elaborating a curative serum which, tried in the Arthur Road Hospital and elsewhere, exercised a potent influence in mitigating the worst symptoms of plague. Dr. Galeotti, as we have already mentioned, will next week begin the preparation of Dr. Lustig's curative serum on a large scale in the laboratory now being fitted up for the purpose in Government House, Parel. It is confidently stated that this scientific remedy, worked out with great ability and patience on the well-known Pasteur lines, will largely reduce the mortality from plague, even perhaps by twenty per cent. In other words, the chances of life for the victim attacked by that disease will be raised from twenty-five per cent to fifty per cent; the resignation of despair will be changed to hope, which, again, will increase the chances of recovery. Scientific investigation has accomplished much in dispelling misconceptions as to the nature of plague and as to the conditions in which it spreads. Mr. Hankin has shown that the bacilli of that disease cannot exist in pressed bales of cotton or wool, and in other articles of merchandise that were formerly believed to convey the plague germs. We owe to him the knowledge that ordinary disinfectants applied to the cow-dung floors in such general use throughout India, far from exterminating plague bacilli, provide them with forms of nutriment in which they flourish and multiply. All this and much more we owe to bacteriological research here in our midst, since plague made its appearance in Bombay. There has been no vivisection; and millions of innocent animals have not been slaughtered by men of science in their abettors. But animals have been vivisected and treacherously poisoned by their own kind by the hundred thousand during that time, without alarming the susceptibilities of our A. V. S. friends, or ruffling their ardent tempers in the slightest degree.

WHILE the portentous memorial three columns long that was sent to Government last Saturday by the Society in question protested against the endowment of research as an injury to the cause of the sanitary and scientific advancement of the country, an encyclical from a sanitary Pontiff has appeared elsewhere which proclaims the doctrine that when plague is concerned all preventive measures are chimerical. The only thing to do, is to do nothing. It is no longer a question of memorialising Government to indent on India for three competent men to come out to Bombay, and tell us what to do, that we may do it. Bombay is not to stand on tip-toe to see whether Dr. Street, on arriving from Poona, is the destined Saviour for whom the city has been advised to pray. Nor is the Gatacre Committee to be called back to enforce segregation at the bayonet point and carry off every plague patient to the hospital even when his own house would give him more air space, and a better chance of recovery. All these nostrums have been advocated with zeal, and some of them tried without knowledge. They were all empirical; science would be lost on them and they failed dismally. The lesson has been learned that the one thing to do with the plague with entire safety and satisfaction is to let it rip. It is in the houses; what then is the use of removing people from the houses, which are still centres of infection, and will remain so until the new Building Trust takes down the Native slums and puts something better in their place. The sceptic may be induced to say that, as all previous prescriptions failed so utterly, there is no reason why that of renewing the city may not be equally doomed to failure. If all preventive measures are chimerical, that particular preventive measure must be as chimerical as the rest.

But is that sweeping and amazing generalisation true and helpful? If it be, the Peculiar People, who refuse to call in medical aid for a sick child, are justified in saying that such aid is useless, saying that if Heaven has settled that the child is to live it will live, and if Heaven has decreed otherwise it will die, precaution or no precaution. A case of that kind is before the Courts in London; the law holding that those who neglect to take the precautions necessary in cases of illness are answerable for the consequences. Preventive measures have not "stamped out" plague as some people confidently predicted they would do last year, and the year before. But, it was undoubtedly restricted its ravages kept the plague mortality from reaching the appalling figures attained in former times in India and even in England, and more recently in Canton. The European community, which escaped the epidemic during the last three years with almost entire immunity, is precisely that which has from the beginning systematically employed preventive measures. The Jews who, observe traditional rules of sanitation of the highest value stand next to the Europeans. While the mortality from plague per annum of the latter is 1·4 per thousand, that of the Jews is 15·9, and next to them are Eurasians. The Mahomedans, who, it must be admitted, have many advantages in the way of enforced sanitary observances are found are next with 23·6. Passing over the Native Christians and the Parsees, who are almost on a level at 28., we arrive at the Hindus, of whom the low castes, that is to say, the most exempt from caste restrictions, escape far better than the rest of that vast community. Their plague mortality was 51·4, the Brahmans and caste Hindus being some three per thousand higher. The Lingayets, then show 71·4, the Bhattias 74, and the Jains the appalling figure of 105·9. These last are precisely those who stand at the opposite scale from the Europeans in the matter of preventive measures. They hold that preventive measures are not only chimerical but sinful. They are tolerant of the rat that makes its nest in their bed or under their pillow. If a rat bites their feet at night they deport him on a cage and let him loose a little way down the street. They have the reward of those who disdain preventive measures; they become the helpless victims of visitations which pass by those who are always on guard, and do what is necessary to protect themselves from a danger, the proportions of which can be reduced almost to nil by proper precautions.

PUBLIC health in Bombay showed a slight improvement in the past week. It was only a slight improvement, but we have need to be thankful for the smallest mercies in this respect just now. The total death-roll was 990—equivalent to an annual death-rate of 60·17—as compared with 1,002 last week. Two hundred and forty fatal cases of plague were recorded against 248. Death from phthisis were more numerous as were those from diseases of the nervous system, but deaths from affections of the respiratory organs were fewer. There were thirty less deaths from fevers, while an increase of ten was shown in the deaths from accidents and violence. The fluctuations were but trifling, it is true, but the net result is, as we have said, an improvement. Plague is shown to be distributed over the entire island, Walkeshwar, Mahalakshmi, Sewri and Sion only being free. We notice that Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed yesterday called attention to the fact that during the last two weeks the number of deaths in Kumbharwada section had largely increased owing to plague and other causes. He found from experience that cases of relapsing and remittent fevers were increasing among the poor in this locality and many deaths had occurred for want of prompt medical relief. How to meet that want requires consideration. Meantime we find statistics support his statement, no less than twenty-two fatal cases of plague and three of remittent fever having occurred in that district in the past week. Mandvi, however, was much more unfortunate, there having been thirty-five fatal plague cases and seven remittent fever. Umarkhadi had twelve and seven, Dongri eighteen and seven, and Kamatipura eighteen and three. The Esplanade had been free for some time, but we regret to learn that a Eurasian telegraph signaller has been admitted in the plague ward at St. George's Hospital within the last forty-eight hours. During the week the death-rate was lowest among Native Christians and highest among Hindus.

AN excellent opportunity for Hindus of both sexes to visit Europe is afforded in connection with the coming Paris Exhibition. It is to be opened eighteen months hence; so there is ample time in which to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of such an excursion, the probable severity of the penance for crossing the "Kala pani" as well as the important question of ways and means. Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, who have offices all over Europe as well as in Bombay, have been appointed passenger agents by the British Royal Commission which will co-operate with the Exhibition Committee, and already have arranged to carry passengers from abroad, as well as from home, to Paris. In connection with their scheme they announce that they are prepared to make special arrangements for the conveyance of Hindu ladies and gentlemen. Should sufficient inducement offer, they undertake to charter a special steamer from Bombay, with vegetable diet only, which will be prepared by Brahmin cooks; also to arrange for a special train from Marseilles to Paris and for special hotels during their stay there. In Paris, Messrs. Cook and Son will provide carriages for sight-seeing and, understanding as they do the requirements of Hindus, they may be relied upon to avoid subjecting their clients to any inconvenience likely to offend caste prejudices. We understand that already twenty native ladies and gentlemen have registered applications for berths in the special steamer.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons, acting Chief Justice of Bombay, performed the interesting ceremony at the Town Hall, last evening, of unveiling the life-size portrait of Sir Charles Sargent, late Chief Justice of Bombay, which had been subscribed for by members of the Native and European Bar of the city. There was a representative assembly of the profession of all ranks present on the occasion, and the portrait was acknowledged by all to be a faithful presentment of Sir Charles Sargent.

OWING to the weak state of Clive Durant's health, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy has further adjourned the trial till Monday next.

THE Brigadiar General Commanding the Bombay District will in future be allowed Presidency house rent when not provided with Government quarters.

THE four officers of R. E. appointed to the Tochi Field Force from the P.W.D. will be allowed a deputation allowance to render their emoluments equal to those which they would have received in the P.W.D.

WE regret to learn that Dr. Lingard, Imperial ecteriologist, is seriously ill. His work has therefore ame to a standstill, as no specialist is available to take it up at short notice.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Finucane, Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department, goes on three months' privilege leave at the end of this month. Mr. F. A. Slack will act for him.

THE command of the 2nd Bengal Infantry, *vice* Channer vacated, goes to Major C. W., Harris, 16th Bengal Infantry, who will be succeeded as 2nd-in-Command of the latter regiment by Captain H. L. Dodgson, now Wing Commander in the Regiment.

CAPTAIN C. H. L. MEYER, M.D. (London), L.M.S., is appointed to act as Superintendent of Matheran and *ex-officio* Assistant Collector in the Colaba District, until relieved by Captain J. L. P. Jones, M.B., L.M.S., when the former will revert to his permanent appointment.

MR. S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst., C.E., Principal, College of Science, Poona, has been allowed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. W. A. TALBOT, on relief by Mr. A. T. Shuttleworth, will be Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, while Mr. H. Murray will be posted as Divisional Forest Officer, S.D., Kanara.

THE provisional appointment of Mr. Hans J. Smith as Consul for the United States of America at Bombay, is recognised by the Governor-General-in-Council.

MR. J. C. B. D. ADAMS, on return to duty, is appointed District Superintendent of Police in the Surat District.

THE undermentioned doctors lately arrived from England and reported themselves for plague duty: Dr. Thompson H. Glosler; Dr. W. D. Betenson; Dr. J. Kerr Muir; Dr. John Winder; Dr. W. E. Hills; Dr. Legge Willis; Dr. H. Mowat; Dr. A. C. Ransome and Dr. H. R. Power.

THE appointment of Mr. Schmuck as Acting Consular Agent for Russia at Aden, is recognised by the Governor-General-in-Council.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Oct. 11 was 990, giving a death-rate of 60·177 per annum per thousand as against 45·81 the corresponding period of last year, and 33·41 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 321 died from fevers, of which 240 were bubonic; 1, small-pox; 2 measles; 2, cholera; 1, leprosy; 132, phthisi; 53, diseases of the nervous system; 144, affections of the respiratory organs; 42, diarrhœa; 28, dysentery; 39, still-born; 79, old age and debility; 17, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 61; Brahmin, 24; Lingaet, 5; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 545; Hindu outcaste, 92; Musalman, 190; Parsee, 31; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 16; Eurasian, 3; European, 9; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 254 as against 228 the corresponding period of last year, and 266 the average over the past five years.

No further cases of plague have been, so far reported from the recently infected village of Kariam.

A SCHEME for the establishment of one central gun-carriage factory for the requirements of the whole of India, in place of the three existing factories, is under the consideration of Government.

IT has been decided that an officer who joins a force in the field will not be eligible for any decoration that may be granted for operations of the force unless he has been appointed thereto by an order from Army or Command head-quarters.

THE weather in Kashmir now is, as it is usually in this season of the year, simply beautiful. The sky is clear: there is bright and glorious sunshine, and the air in the mornings and evenings is indescribably exhiliarating.

MR JUSTICE BODDAM, of the Madras High Court, in a recent speech, has been recalling a *bon mot* that some may have forgotten and many more never heard. "Somebody has said," he remarked, "that 'the degrees of comparison' for a barrister are—to get on; to get honour; to get honest."

MAJOR-GENERAL STRAHAN, Surveyor-General, has arrived in Simla. His visit is in connection with a scheme for improving the system of forest surveys Mr. Reynolds, Superintendent of Forest Surveys is also expected at the headquarters of the Government of India on duty relating to this question.

THE details regarding the Burma-Yunnan-Yangtsze Railway survey are now being rapidly completed, writes the "Pioneer." The business has hung fire these many years; but now that it is to be be taken in hand, it promises, we are glad to say, to be thoroughly done. Two parties will be engaged in the work—one from the Burma side and the other from the Yangtsze. Mr. Bagley, lately Chief Engineer of the Salween Railway, will be in charge of the former, with Captain H. R. Davies, who has travelled much on the frontier and in Yunnan. Lieutenant Pottinger, whose unsuccessful exploring expedition amongst the wild Marus of the Burma-Chinese frontier last year will be fresh in the memory of the public, accompanies the party, working southward from Yannotye.

MR. C. B. WILLIAMS, Assistant Engineer, Punjab Irrigation, Gurdaspur, was bitten by a dog some weeks ago—the dog has since died of madness. Mr. Williams leaves at once for Paris to undergo the Pasteur treatment. How much longer, asks the Lahore paper, which makes the announcement, shall we have to wait for an Institute in India.

MAJOR-GENERAL ARNOTT, Director-General of Military Works, will leave Simla on tour on November 3rd, his dates being Kohat, 5th and 6th; Fort Lockhart, 7th to 9th; Shinawari, 10th; Malakand, 15th and 16th; Chakdara, 17th; Peshawar, 18th to 20th; Landi Kotal, 21st to 23rd; Lahore, 25th to 27th; Saharanpur, 28th to 30th; Chakrata, December 3rd to 6th; Mussoorie, 8th and 9th; Saharnpur, 10th and 11th; Simla, 12th.

MR. J. J. O'DOWD, retired Chief Surveyor of Ceylon, has been deputed by the local Government to take soundings and levels in connection with the proposed opening of the old Dutch Bar to enable steamers to enter the Batticaloa Lake. The anchorage at present lies about five miles from the shore, and the passage between steamer and town is a tedious and on occasions a dangerous one. If the scheme, therefore, turns out to be feasible, the people of Batticaloa will have good cause for congratulation.

THE approximate earnings of the E. I. Railway in the week ending 17th Sept., were Rs. 9,52,823; miles open, 1,705·09; per mile open. Rs. 559. Corresponding week last year, earnings Rs. 10,39,803; miles open 1,702·45; per mile open, Rs. 611; miles open, increase, 2·64; decrease, earnings, Rs. 86,980; per mile open, decrease, Rs. 52. From 1st July, 1898 to 17th Sept., 1898, earnings Rs. 1,12,55,138. From 1st July, 1897, to 17th September, 1897, earnings Rs. 1,14,92,190; decrease, Rs 2,37,052.

CAPTAINS BAKER-CARR and ADAM, on Lord Elgin's Staff, and Captain Curzon, 10th Hussars, will be Aide-de-Camp to Lord Curzon on his becoming Vicroy. The selection of officers of the Indian service to complete the full number of Aides-de-Camp has not not yet been made. We notice that in the home papers Major the Hon. Charles Harbord, Scots Guards, who as A.-D.-C. to Lords Ripon, Dufferin and Lansdowne was a familiar figure in Simla society for many years, is mentioned as Lord Curzon's Military Secretary.

MR. W. D. SAWERS, chemist in charge of the Nundydroog Mine Cyanide Works, left on Wednesday evening for Bombay *en route* to Paris, owing to his having been bitten by a dog the previous Sunday at the Champion Reefs Mine, which he had gone on a visit to a friend. A wound inflicted on his right hand was a somewhat severe one, and after having it dressed and cauterised, the dog was kept under observation, but it died four days afterwards. The carcass was sent to Bangalore for an autopsy and the result will be communicated to Mr. Sawers at Bombay by wire, who will then decide as to whether he should place himself in the Pasteur Institute or not.

IN his report for 1897 the Acting Governor of the Straits Settlements states that owing to the adoption of a gold standard by Japan large amounts of Japanese yen have been withdrawn from circulation in the Colony and sent to Japan and the place of these coins has been taken by the new British dollar minted in Bombay, of which no less than dollars 15,782,900 were imported during 1897 by the banks alone. The new dollar, it is added, is already greatly in request in Siam, and its introduction into the Colony in such large quantities was a great convenience, as it is doubtful whether sufficient Mexican dollars would have been easily obtained to replace the large number of Japanese yen withdrawn.

TERMINAL charges on wool, hides and skins imported into Karachi, have been sanctioned to come into force from 1st November next. In respect of all grains other than wheat, the octroi system will be continued as the limitation demanded by the Chamber of Commerce, that the terminal charge should not exceed Re. 1-8 per cent. involves a decrease in revenue from this source of about Rs. 50,000, which the Municipality is not prepared to forego. On the 1st instant when the terminal charge on wheat came into operation, the stock of wheat in the town was ascertained to be about 40,000 bags, representing a claim for refund of about Rs. 12,500 on the Municipality when the wheat is exported. This will be the final claim on this head.

SOME fifteen years ago (says the Paris correspondent of the *Morning*) M. Jules Godin was a barrister at the Court of Cassation, and had once a case for a client. When settling the fees, the client suddenly asked: "Would you like to be Deputy for India? I can arrange it if you will." M. Godin was naturally surprised, but knowing that his client was influential at Pondicherry, he talked the matter over with him, raising the obvious objection that he was totally unknown in India, and that the voyage would be very troublesome. "Do not think of going to India on any account," was the reply; "you have the good fortune to have nothing to do with our dissensions out there, and that is your trump card. Remain in Paris, and leave the matter to me." M. Godin followed this advice, and in a few months fifteen thousand Hindus voted for him as Deputy. A few years later he was elected Senator for the same constituency.

MR. F. A. NICHOLSON, Resident in Travancore, delivered at the Maharajah's College and High School for Girls, on the 5th instant, a very sympathetic speech on Female Education. Referring to "a great demand for musical teaching in the schools of the State," he remarked:—"It is clear that we must disabuse ourselves of the generally current idea, that Hindu homes are comparatively devoid of music and singing. I am quite sure from what I hear that the girls and young women of Hindu homes are just as fond of and resort to music and singing as freely as their English sisters do. Some may object that if music and singing were taught, it would not increase the results shown in the examinations. Well, I have only to say that in England music and singing are standard items in the teaching of nearly every girl in the country, and I think you will agree with me that India is even in less need than England of examination results as an educational standard. What Hindus want is a bright and practical education."

THE Continental papers are just now engaged in discussing the best means of dealing with various types of murderers. Italy favours a society whose object shall be to put down the use of the knife among working-men. Germany advocates rigorous measures, and one suggestion in the Press is that punishment by whipping should be re-established in the Penal Code. such chastisement to be inflicted upon ruffians who commit crimes against women and children. The whipping nation appears to have struck the Conservative Association at Bunde, in Westphalia, as a very happy one, for it has decided to submit a petition to the Reichstag in favour of a revival of the punishment.

A CORRESPONDENT points out in a contemporary that there should be no wonderment expressed at Mr. Justice Darling's recent action in sentencing a prisoner at the Old Bailey in French. According to the writer, Sir John Bridge often addresses a French prisoner in the latter's own language. Mr Lushington is an accomplished Italian and German scholar, and is by no means unacquainted with the French and Russian languages. On many occasions he has sentenced foreign prisoners in their own language. Mr. Cavendish, the chief clerk at Bow-street, in addition to knowing other languages, speaks French fluently and Mr. Gaskell, the second clerk, is a good German scholar.

NOT the least important of the hobbies of the late Empress Elizabeth was her interest in the rearing of dogs. She had a great liking for the noble Great Dane, her particular fancy being the "blue" variety. It is recalled that among the earliest specimens exhibited in Great Britain several were bred by Her Majesty. Besides the noble Great Dane, she was very fond of pugs. The "Stockkeeper" mentions that the famous Bill George, of Canine Castle, Kensal Rise, used to supply her with dogs. On one occasion Her Majesty instructed Mr. George to be at Uxbridge Station with a handsome pug. The train from the country, where she had been hunting, was specially stopped, and the Empress, leaning out of the window, exclaimed, "Oh, Mr. George, I am so pleased you have come." She took the pug in her arms, and the train, which had stopped only two minutes, resumed its journey.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD ROSEBERY ON THE FASHODA QUESTION.

A SENSATIONAL PRONOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

Lord Rosebery, addressing a meeting at Epsom on the Fashoda question, said it involved points of extreme gravity. France had deliberately ignored the warning given while he was in office, and if the British Government maintained their present attitude, the nation would make any sacrifice to support them.

Nevertheless he hoped for a pacific settlement of the question since M. Delcasse was conciliatory and had practically admitted that the Marchand mission was unofficial.

MAJOR MARCHAND UNABLE TO HOLD ON.

Accredited reports have reached London that Major Marchand is in such straits that it is impossible for him to remain long at Fashoda.

RESIGNATION OF THE CAPE MINISTRY.

Sir Gordon Sprigg's Ministry at the Cape has resigned, and Mr. Schreiner has undertaken the task of forming a new Cabinet.

AFTER THE WAR.

SIGNIFICANT SPEECH BY PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

OCT. 13.

President McKinley speaking at Maho referred to the new and grave problems confronting the nation.

"We must avoid, he said, the temptation of undue aggression and aim only at securing our own general welfare, ours never having been a military Government."

NEW APPOINTMENT FOR GENERAL GRENFELL.

General Sir Francis Grenfell has been appointed Colonel Commandant of the Rifles.

A NEW GOVERNOR OF KIAOCHAU.

The German authorities have appointed a nava captain named Jaeschke Governor of Kaiochau in place of Governor Rosenthal.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, OCT. 12.

The P & O Coy,s s s Arabia with the outward mails of the 7th instant left here at 9 p.m. to-day.

ADEN, OCT. 13.

The same Coy's s s Peninsula with the homeward mails of the 8th instant arrived here at 6 a.m. to-day.

DEATH OF A CHARTERED BANK AGENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 13.

Mr. A. C. Marshall, Agent of the Chartered Bank, died at Rangoon to-day after a long period of ill-health, following on an attack of small-pox and dysentery.

MILITARY CHANGES.

SIMLA, OCT. 13.

Lieutenant Mackenzie 28th Bombay Pioneers has been appointed Assistant Inspector Army Signalling, Madras and Bombay Commands for the coming winter.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

The Punjab now has six plague cases in the villages of the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts.

THE COURT FEES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

In addition to other measures already announced as likely to be before the Imperial Legislative Council this cold weather, is the Cours Fees Act Amendment Bill, which it is hoped will be passed during the Calcutta Session.

LORD SANDHURST LEAVES SIMLA.

Lord Sandhurst and suite left Simla to-day for Bombay.

CRICKET.

SIMLA *VS.* PARSEES.

In the cricket match, Simla *vs.* Parsees, the Parsees completed their second innings the 3rd day, making a total 141 of runs towards which Patel contributed 47, Machliwala 40, and Kanga 21. They lost the match by fourteen runs, Foulkes taking six wickets in the last innings.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Captain Mac George 16th Bombay Infantry to be Wing Officer 14th ditto vice Parker seconded.

Lieutenant Deacon to be Station Staff Officer Pathmarhi vice Spearman vacated.

Captain Light to command 17th Bombay Infantry vice Candy transferred, Captain Whyte succeeding Light as second in Command, while Captain Mead is transferred from the 16th Infantry as Wing Commander vice Whyte; Captain Widdicomba of the same Regiment acting during the period Mead is employed on the staff.

INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION.

CALCUTTA OCT. 13.

The Indian Tea Association have represented to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that if Atkinson be sent to China, the mission will be of little use, unless he is accompanied by a commercial man with a knowledge of Indian Commerce and specially of the tea industry. The Association ask that this view be placed before Government.

THE WEATHER AT CALCUTTA.

There has been very unsettled weather in town since the beginning of the week, and news from Madras of a cyclone in the Bay of Bengal causes anxiety as to vessels in the Bay, and especially with regard to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamer Malta which, with the number of passengers, was the whole day behind time. She reported on Wednesday at Saugor, but was unable to come up the river till yesterday. She landed all passengers, seventy in number, at the Jetty between 2 and 3 p. m. The vessel on leaving Colombo on the 7th instant encountered very squally weather with heavy rains; fresh winds, with heavy constant rain continued till Sunday the 9th instant; by the afternoon the Barometer dropped suddenly very low, and the weather looked curious and unsettled. The engines had to be eased down, there being evidently a cyclonic disturbance towards the South. The vessel behaved remarkably well and continued her course to Northward, notwithstanding the bad weather which continued with heavy squalls all the way up to the Eastern channel light. The vessel owing to squalls prevented the pilot on boarding her, and from 6-35 a.m. of Tuesday the 11th, the steamer had to remain at Anchor. The Pilot was picked up, and she steamed up to town. The Passage to Colombo was a very uneventful one. Fine weather was experienced and three or four very successful dances were organised. The steamer Knight Templar, arrived from Hongkong and reports having encountered very squally weather with heavy rains all the day from Penang. She arrived at Saugor on Wednesday the 13th, but was unable to get to her moorings till yesterday. She reports having passed four large sailing vessels not far from Sandheads.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

THE mounted sports were continued on the Marine Lines Maidan last evening and, as on the first day, drew a large, crowd of spectators. Seven events were down on the afternoon's programme, and, though they were not got away with as much punctuality as the meeting had hitherto been noted for, yet even the last item was disposed of long before the shades of evening intervened. The tent pegging by sections brought out four teams and ended in a fairly close run between the Jackal Club who won it, and the Light Horse "B" team. The drill of nearly all was good, but the taking in some instances was extremely poor. The Jumping competition for horses was, if anything, a shade better than that of the previous evening, "Clown's" lapping being excellent and Harter scored a first. In the Postillion competition Fischer pilotted his spare gear splendidly each time and annexed first place easily, also taking premier honours in the Costume Race and the Scurry which brings his total up to six firsts, three seconds and a third, practically assuring his possession of the "Stuart Memorial Cup" as there is no one within miles of him, Graham standing second with two in each class.

The Costume Race proved a pleasing variety and was well appreciated by the spectators, whose comments on the costumes were in some instances very original. The Tilting at the Ring by Ladies was, considering all things, well disoussed, Miss Mills' riding and pointing being remarkably close and she certainly deserved better luck than befell herlefforts. The Pony Scurry brought out a large field of twelve and the race proved exceedingly close as far as the placed ones went. Fischer rode an excellently judged race and won from Berkett, who held a comfortable lead on the post.

The remaining unfinished items of the programme will be gone through on Saturday afternoon.

Below are details of the afternoon's sport:—

TENT PEGGING BY SECTIONS OF FOUR,—First run in sections, second run in single file.

JACKAL CLUB TEAM.

Hon P Thesiger, D Graham, H E John, T W Birkett } 21 points 1

BOMBAY, LIGHT HORSE "B" TEAM.

H Symons, W G Worcester, P G Irwin, C B Wallace } 16 points 2

The Jackal Club did excellently in both runs taking their pegs and maintaining their dressing. The Light Horse team ran them even in dressing but fell short in their taking,

JUMPING COMPETITION FOR HORSES.

R W Harter's b w g Clown, Owner 1
A H Froom s b w g Umpty, Owner 2
P F Fischer's b w g Atlasmoth, Owner 3

Clown, taking all his jumps well, was adjudged first place, Umpty just splashing the Water Jump. Lord, on Mr. Rome's, "Clinker" came to grief early in the competition at the in and out fence, and retired.

POSTILLION RACE.

P F Fischer 1
D N Graham 2
C G Webster 3

This was run off in two heats of three and four respectively, In the second run Wallace came to grief and retired leaving Fischer Graham, Webster and Birkett for the final. Fischer went away with the lead and came in an easy first with Graham next, Webster following some distance behind.

"V. C." RACE.—To ride over Jump and rescue Dummy from zareba returning over jump carrying dummy.

H E John 1
T W Birkett 2
D N Graham 3

Ten out of the eight entrants faced the startar and were got away to a good start. The firing at the zareba caused a good bit of shying, John eventually rescuing his dummy and coming away first with Birkett close up.

COSTUME RACE—LADIES NOMINATION.

H Parmentier — Mrs Ehlers (costume)
P F Fischer — Miss J B Mills (Race)

Costumes to be provided by Ladies, prizes being given to the nominatrix of the winner and also for the most comical costume. Competitors to mount with band-box containing fancy costume, ride to syces, dismount, run to and be dressed by their lady in fancy costume, which must be properly fixed on, run back to ponies, mount and ride over jump to winning post.

The event drew five starters, Fischer as usual was first with his nominatrix, and rigged out as Bushranger went away comfortably and passed the post first, thus annexing first place in the race. While Parmentier whose dress as "Baby" evoked much merriment, was adjudged first placeamong the costumes. Among the others, Webster donned the costume of an old maid, McCausland bursting out as rather a large edition of Red Riding Hood.

TILTING AT THE RING FOR LADIES.

Miss Mills 1
Mrs Ehlers 2

Three ladies competed, Though no rings were actually taken, Miss Mill's attempts in both her runs were very close and deserved better luck, as her pace was excellent and her pointing close enough to displace the rings.

PONY AND GALLOWAY SCURRY.—For ponies and galloways 14 hands and under that have never won a race Value Rs. 49 or over. About 1-4 mile distance Catch weights over 10 st. 7 lbs.

H F Fischer,s b w m Hawkmoth Owner 1
T W Birkett's g a p Ali Baba Owner 2
W F Graham's g a Seagull Owner 3

Twelve faced the starter and Birkett on Ali Baba jumping off with lead kept it till within half a dozen lengths of home when Fischer brought Hawkmoth up under the whip and beat him on the post, Graham lose up.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A BRAHMIN.

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Rungrao Raoji Rege a Shenvi Brahmin, resident of Poinad, again surrendered to his bail to answer to charges of stealing a document and of cheating in respect of a sum of Rs. 1574, preferred against him by Mr Goverdhandas Khimji, a Bhatia merchant Mr. G. W. Roughton, of Messrs Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the prosecution and Mr Sealy, Pleader, defended the accused. Before the case was proceeded with, Mr Roughton on behalf of the prosecution applied for a postponement on the ground that his client having lost his grandson, could not attend the court, and further that as Mr McDermott was engaged in an important case, there was no one to instruct him. Under the circumstances the case could not be advanced to any great extent From what took place at the last hearing, he (Mr, Roughten) was confident that there was a good deal in the case, and it required much sifting, if the court refused the application the prosecution would be very seriously hampered. Mr. Sealy objected to the application on the ground that the case had been hanging fire since August last, This was the tenth hearing, and the case had made very little progress—only the evidence of the complainant and his mehta had been recorded. The prosecutor knew well that there was no case against the accused, and he had been obtaining postponements from time to time simply to annoy and worry his client. From the evidence of the complainant the Court must have seen that there was not a bone in the case, which would fall to the ground like a pack of cards. This was the sixth application for postponement on the part of the prosecution and the Court had been treating them with too much indulgence. Mr. Roghton said that his application was perfectly *bona fide* and that the prosecutor would not ask for a further postponement, except when he was about to die. Mr. Roughton submitted that the prosecution should have a fair chance of proving their case.

The Magistrate in disposing of the application said, that he did not want to balk the inquiry in any way, The Court might have extended indulgence to the prosecution which they deserved. The present application was one, which he was bound to grant. The case was then adjourned to the 21st instant.

PLAGUE RIOT AT TRICHINOPOLY.

A TRICHINOPOLY Correspondent writing on Monday, says:—Last week, Colonel O'Hara, the Medical Officer in charge of the Station and Chairman of the Municipal Council, gave a lecture on the plague and stated what precautions would have to be taken. This lecture was translated into Tamil and distributed amongst the people. On Saturday the Mahomedans by tom-tom gave notice that all good Mahomedans were to at once combine and defeat the Plague Committee's ends. Consequently, on Sunday evening, at about 5 o'clock, they proceeded to the Segregation Camp and burnt it down. They then turned their attention to the Hospital Assistants and stoned them. A steady downpour of rain came down at this moment, lasting well into the night, and this tended to diminish the ardour of the rioters. This morning all was comparatively quiet. Three of the ringleaders have been arrested. Five Companies of Sepoys have been lodged in the Sub-Jail, and the prisoners therein transferred to the Central Jail. It is expected that a renewal of the riots will take place to night.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT'S PORTRAIT.

THE CEREMONY OF UNVEILING.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons, Acting Chief Justice of the High Court, performed the ceremony of unveiling the portrait of Sir Charles Sargent, the late Chief Justice of Bombay, last evening, at the Town Hall, before a large gathering of the subscribers to the Sargent Memorial Fund. Amongst those present were:—Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji, Mr. R. D. Sethna, Mr. Maneckshaw J. Talyarkhan, Kumar Shri Samatsinghji of Palitana, Mr. J. N. Tata, Mr. Tribhowandas Purshivandas, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mr. Limji Banaji, Mr. Rustomji M. Patel, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Mr. Mahomed Hoossein Hakim, Mr. Hormusji Muncherji Chichgar, Mr. Bejonji Dadabhoy, Rao Saheb V. J. Kirtikar, Mr. G. Manker Mr. Ruttonshaw Dadabhoy, Mr. A. P. Cama, Mr. H. S. Chothia, Mr. F. Britto, Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thakersy. Mr. G. M. Tripathy, Mr. Hormuzdiar H. Coyaji, Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh Pradhan Mr. Shivram V. Bhandarker, Mr. R. W. Desai, Mr. W.G. Bnandarker, Mr. M. B. Chowbal, Mr. P. P. Khare, Mr. G. S. Mulgamkar, Mr. Manibhai Nanabhoy, Mr. V. V. Ranade, Mr. D. P. Kirloskar Mr. Gunpat S. Rao, Mr. K. M. Javeri, Mr. T. R. Kotwal, Mr. S. R. Bhakhle, Mr. Lalubhoy Shah and others.

Mr. Maneckshaw Jehangirshaw Talyarkhan, one of the honorary secretaries of the Memorial Fund, in opening the proceedings, said:—My Lord Chief Justice, and gentlemen,—The history of the portrait which is going to be unveiled to-night may be very briefly told. When it became known in March, 1895, that Sir Charles Sargent was going to resign his high office, the citizens of Bombay came forward to do him honor in a manner which was worthy of a great city. The late Messrs. Varjiwandas Madhowdas and Jamsetjee Tata took the lead in the matter, but Mr. Jamsetjee Tata would willingly testify, that such was the enthusiasm of all classes of the people that the leaders had merely to guide the movement in the proper direction. Everybody agreed that a public meeting should be held to testify to the esteem in which Sir Charles Sargent was held. The Sheriff called a meeting, and many of those present to-night will well remember what a great success it was. I dare say that no public meeting ever held in this hall surpassed the one held in honour of Sir Charles Sargent in the sustained enthusiasm of the people. It is a most significant circumstance that this great popularity of Sir Charles was due to the fact that he never went out of his way to seek popularity. He went straight to the performance of his duties without looking to the right or to the left; and it is pleasing to find that all classes appreciated his singleness of purpose. So much so, that Sir Charles himself was agreeably surprised. He told me that immediately succeeding Sir Michael Westropp, a great judge, he could hardly have hoped to have found such a large place in the hearts and the affections of the people. Well, the meeting was held, and Rs. 6,000 was subscribed on the spot, and within a fortnight another Rs. 10,000 was promised. As we did not want any more money we at once closed the subscription list. I may say for myself and my colleagues, Messrs. Bhaishankar Nanabhai and Narayen Chandavarkar, that no honorary secretaries of a public movement of the kind had ever a more easy task to perform. The subscriptions were not only quickly promised, but quickly paid without a call and without a reminder. Out of the sum collected, Rs. 3,500 were set apart for a portrait of Sir Charles Sargent to be presented to him on behalf of the city, Sir Charles was requested to arrange to have the portrait painted. With his characteristic unselfishness and consideration for others, he got two potraits painted for the sum, one of which he kept and sent out the other to India, and it is now before you to be unveiled to-night. We have to thank the Government of Bombay, who in reply to our request very graciously permitted the portrait to be hung in this hall. There has been some delay in performing the ceremony of unveiling. The late lamented Sir Charles Farran was to have performed it. He agreed to do so with great pleasure, and such was his anxiety that during his illness he asked Mr. Sethna, the Registrar of the High Court, to have the ceremony put off for a few days against his recovery. But unfortunately, that recovery was never to be. We then requested your Lordship, and we have to thank you, on behalf of the public of Bombay for promptly accepting our invitation. I now ask you, on behalf of the subscribers, to be good enough to unveil the portrait, so that the Bombay public may have constantly before their eyes the lineaments of that good, honest, face which we all loved to look upon when Sir Charles Sargent was in our midst. (Lord applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, Acting Chief Justice, then said: Gentlemen,—Though most deeply regretting the circumstances so feelingly alluded to by Mr. Manekshaw, I cannot but feel sensible of the honour you have done me in asking me to unveil the portrait of Sir Charles Sargent, and I need hardly say that it gives me very great pleasure to consent to do so. The ways and means by which the portrait came into existence have been so fully detailed by Mr. Manekshaw, one of the secretaries of the fund, to whose exertions so much is owed, that it is unnecessary for me to say more about this, the historical part of these proceedings. It is not my intention either to address you at any length about the original of the portrait. Sir Charles Sargent came to Bombay in 1866 and left in 1895. Thus he was on the bench of the High Court for the long period of 29 years, and in that time by his ability, conscientiousness, and uprightness he gained the friendship of many and the approbation of all. It may, I think, be said without fear of contradiction that there was no judge in whom the people of Bombay had greater confidence, or of whom they were more proud, or who enjoyed greater popularity. This is shown by the fact that when he was about to retire they came forward and did him the signal honour of having a meeting called by the Sheriff of Bombay for the purpose of commemorating his name. The results of the meeting—the endowment fund placed at the disposal of the University, the splendid entertainment at Westfield and the pictures of which this is one—you have heard. Government has consented to allow this picture to be hung here. At present I notice that the walls are very bare and unsightly, and I fear that Sir Charles if he steps down, as it is the originals of portrais sometimes do, will find that poor and cold companionship in this room, but I hope now that a beginning has been made that others will follow, and that this room will be used to contain many more pictures of those of its citizens whom Bombay delights to honour. I have not myself seen the picture, but I am told that it is a very good likeness, and that it will recall to us who know him all the refinement and intellectuality of his face and features, and I trust that it will long remain here as evidence of the tributs of esteem paid to a great and good judge, who quietly and unostentatiously did his duty ably and well. In his retirement in England Sir Charles will be highly pleased to hear of this day's proceedings and to know that so many of his old colleagus and friends have assembled in this room to witness the unveiling of his picture, and I think myself fortunate in being the person to unveil it as I now do. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Justice Parsons then unveiled the portrait which was a life-like representation of Sir Charles Sargent, amidst loud cheers.

On the motion of Mr. Hormusji Mancherji Chichgar a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Justice Parsons, after which the proceedings terminated.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. MELBOURNE.

THE following is the list of passengers on board the s. s. Melbourne expected to arrive here on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 9 a.m., from Marseilles:—

Allen Miss
Allen Mrs and child
Alexander Mr
Allen Major
Allen Mr John
Allen Miss
Ayimer Mrs
Blunt Mrs
Brown Mr J
Beville Mr
Breedon Rev J
Brown Mr A G
Cuthbertson Mrs Jones
Chitty Mrs and two children
Cresswell Mr E
Clark Mr W
Cape Rev T P
Dingwall Mrs F
Duthie Miss
Djanikian Mr
Elles Lady
Elles Miss
Grieves Mrs
Orey Mr and Mrs Artnur
Hughes Major and Mrs J
Hofman Mr
Hogg Mr
Jacob Col and Mrs
Lee Mr H A
Eshrer Mr
Levien Miss
Maunsell Col and Mrs
Mehta Mr Framji Cawasji
Miquel Miss
Nigotingable Rev A E
Pertwell Mrs
Pewell Mrs D F
Patuck Mr and Mrs
Zrudhommg Mr A T
Ross Mrs
Ranson Mrs J M
Reigers Mrs
Stothard Miss
Sevadjian Mr G
Sohrer Mr
Saunders Mr
Saunders Mr J E
Simard Mrs
Sharp Mr A ann 2 daughters
Templer Major Mrs and child
Tytler Mr A
Templer Mr H
Trewhella Rev W B
Uldal Mr
Vansittart Mr and Mrs
Wensch Mrs
Wood Cyril E Capt and Mrs
Wiseman Mr J B
Waldron Rev H A

MADAME PATTI has, in a recent "London Gazette," officially been announced as a naturalised British subject. This step has probably been taken in order to clear up doubts as to the great prima donna's nationality. Born in Spain of Italian parents, brought up by an American stepfacher in the United States, twice married (each time in England) to French subjects, but for many years resident in Wales, Madame Patti's nationality is a puzzle which would be the delight of the lawyers. Indeed, had she been a subject of France (a country unblessed with a Married Woman's Property Act). her late husband, M. Nicolini, might possibly have had some right of disposing of a portion of her property by will. Madame Patti, by the way, has been holiday making on the Continent, but she was to return to Craigy Nos Castal, and on October 10 she was to inaugurate Messrs. Harrison's new season of concerts in Birmingham, the other artists engaged including Mesdames Duma, Esty, Butt, and Maud Stanley; Messrs. Llyod, Grover, Black, Mills, Eibenschutz, and the Halle band. Later in the autumn Madame Patti will reappear at the Albert Hall.

KOLHAPUR PLAGUE MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I noticed a letter in your issue of the 4th inst by one signing himself "Fiat Lux."

You will admit it is not often one gentleman calls another such names as "pusillanimous" and "cowardly," more particularly under cover of an anonymous letter. Colonel Wray, the Political Agent of Kolhapur, is quite able to protect himself—if his accuser will only have the courage to face him. I "cut in" because I am indignant and feel sure he has been misunderstood and his acts misrepresented. Gladstone once said "as far as misrepresentation is concerned, in my opinion there is no higher honour and there is no more salutary discipline than that a man should undergo misrepresentation in the performance of his duty."—I happened to be in Kolhapur not long ago. The plague had up to that time been kept out of a city with 50,000 inhabitants and this was the cause of much thankfulness. I did not hear any boasting because those who were best able to form an opinion knew full well the fell decease might be among them any day. Your correspondent in his letter refers in rather disparaging terms to the "book" Colonel Wray had written about plague and plague measures in the Native States of the S. M. Country. Being interested in what was going on, I obtained a copy of the pamphlet. which will repay perusal. I therefore send it to you as it affords proof that one who knows all about caste prejudices is doing his duty as the Government official over a large area in which Europeans are scarce. I noticed that His Highness the Maharajah, though there was no plague in his capital, had been suffering from other epidemics, one of which had exhausted the revenue of the State. For some time past officers of the British Government have been assiduously teaching His Highness of Kolhapur to be manly and independent and he seems to have learnt enough to be able to deal with such epidemics as I have referred to and small blame to him if he now uses the power vested in him to rid himself of nuisances by using the "boot" all round. I also send my card and sign myself

"SEARCHLIGHT."

Mahableswar, Oct 12th.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent of the *Times of India*, writing from Belgaum, takes exception to the letters which have been appearing in your paper criticising the action of Colonel Wray. He speaks of "splenetic details" of the rigour which has been exercised and suggests that for his services against the plague the praise of Colonel Wray should be written in letters of gold. If this gentleman likes to start a subscription for this purpose, he may probably find a few interested advocates of Colonel Wray willing to subscribe, and the inscription might well be set up opposite the house of the Belgaum correspondent of your contemporary, to keep green in his mind the memory of his patron. All I need add to what I have already stated is that the nearer approach of the plague makes protest unavoidable.—Yours &c.,

Kolhapur, Oct. 10. "FIAT LUX."

KOLHAPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, OCT. 10.

THE Health Department of the Kolhapur Municipality had been placed under the direct control of the former Dewan, who was the Chief Plague Commissioner here at the time when the plague was raging in Poona; now it has been re-transferred to the Municipality, at the last meeting of which a number of proposals were adopted, e.g., all house-owners have been served with notices issued by the Municipality that they should white-wash their houses and remove all accumulations of rubbish within a fortnight and an order has been given that should any one fail to do so within the prescribed time of a fortnight, the Municipality will do the work itself at the cost of the house-owner.

Col. Wray came down from Panhalla on Monday last to attend some Sessions cases and was on his way back to Panhalla on Tuesday. On Thursday, however, the office of the Political Agent was brought down from Panhalla for good.

The plague mortality at Miraj had been fluctuating and is now somewhat less than at first. The Assistant Political Agent, Major Davis, visited the place under orders from Col. Wray and has doubtless sent in his official report. The people of Miraj are deservedly loud in their praises of Dr. Wanless, who has been working like a hero in the midst of the plague victims. It is reported that when people refused to assist in the removal of the dead he himself took a share in putting the dead bodies in the carts.

We have had a lot of rain continually during the past whole week and now it seems to be all over and from to-day the regular cold season seems to be setting in.

THE TRANSPORT SIMLA.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Simla, Captain L. H. Crawford, C.B., R. N. R., sails to-day for South Africa with the 18th Hussars and details for England. The troops approximately as under, will be brought to Bombay in three troop trains:—From Punjab command—2 officers, 110 men, 2 women, 1 child, 11 men (invalids), 2 women, and 4 Children. From Bengal command—15 officers, 2 ladies, 5 children, 588 men, 15 women, 21 children, 18 men (invalids), 2 women, and 2 children. From Madras command—9 men, 6 women, 14 children, 13 men (invalids), 3 women, and 5 children. From Bombay command and various corps—22 officers, 7 ladies, 13 children, 281 men, 5 women, 11 children, 72 men (invalids), 3 women, and 9 children. The 18th Hussars and details from Deolali with their baggage will arrive here as follows:—The First Train with 5 officers, 3 warrant officers and staff sergeants and 100 men (including the usual working party and guard), the whole of the families of the 18th Hussars and 17 women and 21 children and the heavy baggage left Deolali at 9 p.m. last night, and will arrive at the Sassoon Dock this morning. The second train with details (approximately 5 officers and 80 men and the balance of the families of the details, also 35 cot-cases) left Deolali at 10-0 p.m. last night and will arrive at Sassoon Dock at 6-30 a.m. today. The third with the remainder of the 18th Hussars and details, will leave Deolali at 10 p.m. to-day, and will arrive at Sassoon Dock at 6-30 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE OF THE 18TH HUSSARS.

THE 18th Hussars, after a service in India of nearly eight years, embark to-day for South Africa, in the Transport Simla, to relieve the 7th Hussars, now stationed at the above place, the latter proceeding home by the same vessel. The 18th Hussars arrived in India on the 17th December 1889, and, after visiting several places, the regiment arrived at Lucknow on the 21st December 1893 from Umballa. The strength of the regiment, as it leaves for South Africa, is, 14 officers, 2 ladies, 5 children, 541 non-commissioned officers and men, 10 women, and 12 children. The following officers are accompanying the regiment: Lieut.-Col. B. D. Moller, Captains H. T. Laming, and W.P. M. Pollok, Lieuts. C. K. Burnett, E. C. Haag, C. J. Thockwell, A. C. M'Lachlan, N. St. V. R. Stewart, Captain and Qr. Mr. M. J. Baker, and 2nd Lt. J. G. Dugdale.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL KEDY, Major Yourdi and Lieutenant Bowen, R. A. M. Corps, come out shortly for duty and are posted to the Punjab, Madras and Bengal Commands respectively, in relief of Majors Bolster, placed on temporary halfpay, Sandford, who exchanges, and Captain Morphew, time expired.

MAJOR J. C. CULLING, R. A. M. Corps, has been transferred from the Indian to the Home Establishment.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J KELLIE, R. E. is posted to the Bengal Command Military Works on return from leave; and Lieutenant Stockly R. E. to the Madras Command Military Works.

CAPTAIN ANNESLEY of the Buffs is about to retire from the service, receiving a gratuity.

LIEUTENANT NAYLOR, 9th Bombay Cavalry, officiates as A.-D.-C. to Sir William Galbraith, vice Lieutenant Duncan proceeding on leave to England.

LIEUTENANT HUDSON, 22nd Madrass Infantry, has been nominated for duty in the Military Accounts Department.

EXTRA pay at the rate of Rs. 4 per month for non-commissioned officers, and Rs. 3 for sowars and sepoys, is in future to be granted to native soldiers who are by order detached from their corps and employed (in the field or in India) on general transport duties connected with a force engaged on active service, or under mobilisation for such service.

THE EXTORTION CASE.

DURANT'S TRIAL ADJOURNED TILL MONDAY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy presided at the sitting of the Fourth Criminal Sessions yesterday, when Clive Durant, who had been discharged from the European General Hospital on Wednesday afternoon, appeared to take his trial.

His lordship, addressing Durant, said the question was whether they should go on with the trial that day or not. Neither the Court nor the prosecution wanted unduly to press the case against the accused. On the other hand, he had only a few more witnesses to call, and under the circumstances they might grant him rest for a day or two. At the same time, it was to be expected that the case would be resumed at the end of the adjournment to be granted. His lordship understood that Durant had written a letter to the Clerk of the Crown asking for an anjournment till Monday next.

Durant stated that he was discharged from hospital on Wednesday afternoon, that he felt very weak and giddy, and that he wanted time to compress the rest of the case.

His lordship read a portion of the letter in which Durant asked for an adjournment till Monday.

Mr. Macpherson said it was quite natural that Durant should feel weak and unable to proceed with the case so soon after his discharge, and that he wanted rest. The prosecution offered no objection to a short adjournment.

His lordship said he was the Vacation Judge, and, supposing that they resumed the trial on Monday, he would have to preside in the Insolvency Court and in Chambers on Wednesday next for an hour or two, after which they would proceed with this case.

The foreman of the jury, in answer to the judge, said they agreed in opinion with his lordship as to the trial being resumed on Monday.

Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of the prosecution, concurred although, he said, owing to the vacation of the Court commencing on Monday, counsel would have to suffer inconvenience in attending. Yet it was to be hoped that the trial would go on on Monday, and that Durant would utilise the interval in compressing the rest of his case as much as possible.

Durant said he would do so and he expressed his thanks to the judge, the jury, and the counsel for the prosecution for the consideration shewn him in his weak state of health by granting an adjournment.

ANOTHER APPLICATION BY DURANT.

Durant then applied, on an affidavit he had filed with the Clerk of the Crown, for an order directing a telegram to be sent at his expense to Mr. T. M. Cotgrave, Deputy Salt Commissioner, at Matheran, requiring him to forward to this Court two letters received by him from the approver Williams, accounting for his movements on the 18th May last, the day on which he was alleged to have signed the authority M., and the other relating thereto.

Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of the prosecution, said he had no objection; and his lordship granted the application.

The Sessions were then adjourned till 11 o'clock on Monday next.

A CAVE EXPLORATION.

GEOLOGICAL CURIOSITY NEAR CHAKRATA.

MR. F. GLEADOW writes in the "Indian Forester": In the Jaunsar Division, about a dozan miles beyond Chakrata, is a hill some 9,000 feet high, called Molla, queen of the surrounding country, and this queen is very hollow inside as though she had nothing to eat, but it is evident she drinks too much for the drainage of some acres of her crown all goes down what would be her gullet, if it stood alone in the business, but there are several competitors. One or two of these are more or less marked by dirt and "debris". One is a nearly vertical hole which we had not time to plumb, but intend examining at a future time, as it certainly goes down a long way. The cave we examined is a vertically semi-circular opening in a hollow at the foot of a small cliff or ridge. The rock is Deoban limestone, or a rock similar to that which is found in the Mundail series. As the whole drainage of perhaps ten acres goes down this hole, and the rainfall is heavy, it is evident that the effect of water-action for centuries must have been considerable. The entrance is low, and necessitates a stooping attitude, the passage enters straight for some yards and then turns to the left, or west, leaving a blind branch on the right. Next there is the choice between two courses, and upper and a lower. The lower means simply crawling under a rock, with the possible loss of waist-coat buttons, and of portions of cuticle from the scalp and shoulders. The upper means climbing over a ridge, and results in the discovery of a high vertical chamber, up which it is possible, by the aid of suckers on one's feet and hands, to climb to some height. There is no object in doing this, for we took all the

STALACTITES AND THE STALAGMITES

that were worth having, and a lot that were not. Both these courses unite immediatley, an the passage now develops into a large vertical fissure with a floor about four feet wide. There is here another blind branch ascending to the right, and it is rather curious. The branch is at first wide and high, but suddenly the wall comes down to the ground in front, leaving a slit about ten inches or a foot high. There is a little window, but no glass in it, and visitors are allowed to put their heads through, but no more. We laid ourselves out very flat and passed beneath with a certain amount of grunting. Once inside, we imagined ourselves in one of the towers of a mediæval castle, for we were in a circular or polygonal space with vertical walls extending to a considerable height, and the resemblance was completed by a few signs of bats. We might have lived here a month without paying any rent, which was a great temptation to good Irishmen like ourselves, but our friends were waiting, an Operation they eventually became quite expert at. On this occasion our party consisted of Captian and Mrs. B——, my friend B. B. Osmaston, I. F. S., and self. We two latter had

VISITED THE CAVE TWICE BEFORE,

and had this time come prepared with beams, ropes axes, picks, candles, sealing wax, paper trail, dynamite and all things necessary for Alpine excursions. My friend B. B. O. is a big man and a bad. I mean bold, whereas I am of small physique, and would rather fight a man of gigantic intellect and retiring disposition like myself, than a nasty coarse bear, or a hasty and inconsiderate tiger. Consequently it fell to my friend B. B. O. to lead the van, and he nearly fell through the floor of it twice, as will be seen presently. I was rather disappointed there were no bears inside, because there was really no room to pass; and I felt spoiling for a good fight, which I could have directed admirably from the top of some high stalagmite, or if necessary from the pendent end of a large stalactite. My friend B. B. O. rather wounded at my continual admiration of stalactites which he considered of a dirty mud colour, and somewhat inaccessible and unwieldy to carry away. I did not trouble to argue. If he could not see their great points himself, who was I to explain their advantages; Well, as already explained, my friend B. B. O. led, and I came next. Suddenly, his candle turned pale, and he exclaimed, "By Jove, I put my foot over nothing!" "Did you?" said I, running into him with a bump. I always like to verify people's statements. He had, however, got his elbows firm into the rocks, and a sharp snag supporting his ribs, we

RENEWED THE EXPLORATION CAUTIOUSLY.

The floor of the cavern had certainly disappeared so he stayed where he was. There was, however, a ledge above the chasm, and it was practicable, if somewhat slanting and slippery, we tied a lantern to a rope and I let it down, finding the depth twenty feet and a shawllow pool at the bottom. Further illumination showed that the far end of the chasm was practicable, so we fixed a post across, tied a rope to it, and my friend B. B. O., still in the van, went down it like a monkey. He reported that the passage continued, and started gaily along it while I was screwing up my nerves to descend too. At about the second step he again put his foot on nothing, and as I was not close behind, he was able to come back to report it. I got down, and, as before, got a little along the chasm till I was sure of getting a clear fall for at least two seconds if I wanted it, and then with my friend's assistance, let down the lantern. Down, down, into the darkness till I felt very small indeed. Who was I to straddle a chasm like that? However, everything has an end, The rope had two, and I had hold of the second and last, so we fetched down our last hope, tied it on, and had about six feet to spare when the lantern reached bottom. Depth, eighty feet. These ropes would not bear my friend B.B.O., and I was determined they should not bear me, so there was nothing for it but to haul up the lantern, and ourselves, and clear out, which we did. The only signs of life we found, were a spider's web, some planorbis snells, and a few bats' droppings. We hope next year to take an eighty-foot rope ladder and see why the big chamber leaks, as it certainly does, for no water was visible at the bottom. The natives say that no man has ever been inside, but two dead sheep, taking fortune at the flood, once ventured in, and their horns, or sausages, or something, came out in the Bhingar nala; but that locality is a thousand or two feet lower down, and I hope it is not true, or our eighty-foot ladder will not be much good. But it is exceedingly likely. We thought ourselves pretty deep, but we could not get to the bottom of that.

THE water-supply of Srinagar is brought from a stream, which has its source in a mountain lake called Marsar, and is pure and transparent. But the stream before reaching the head works of the water-works runs through some villages where it gets considerably polluted. It is now, therefore, under contemplation to bring the water direct from the mountain lake through covered conduits.

MADRAS AND THE PLAGUE.

THE PLAGUE PRIZE ESSAY.

THE Committee, consisting of Major Bannerman, I.M.S.; Lieutenant Cornwall, I.M.S.; and Mr. H. Beauchamp, appointed to award a prize of Rs. 50 in the Plague Ess

mencement; for if not checked, surely the plague demon will devour many of us! Government has therefore resolved to segregate the inmates of infected hoses for a certain period if they have not already been inoculated and to remove the patients to hospitals where they can be conveniently treated. The houses will be disinfected and cleaned, and left vacant for such time as may be necessary for the death of all plague germs in it. It has been already said that plague is caused by minute germs or seeds, which cling to infected individuas and their clothes. These seeds may be destroyed by certain medicated fluids, or by heat. With this object, the clothing and personal effects of infected persons are to be immersed in such fluids for a time, or boiled. Worthless articles will be burned, as fire is the best disinfectant we know of. Compensation will be at once paid for any property destroyed. In addition to the above, Government has begun to examine all passengers by road or rail at certain fixed points, and people coming from infected places are made to appear for 10 days for medical examination. In this way it is hoped that the first case may be found out, and the infection prevented from spreading to others.

IV.—HOW CAN WE, AS PRIVATE CITIZENS, HELP THE GOVERNMENT.

As all efforts to check the spread of the disease benefit society in general, every person in his own humble way must endeavour to make himself useful. It is possible for people in each town or village to form themselves into Inspection Parties under the head of one or more respectable residents in each quarter. The parties thus working should be entrusted with duties as follows:—

(1). The detection of cases and their removal to hospital.

(2). The evacuation of infected houses and removal of the inmates to a healthy camp and their immediate inoculation.

(3). The disinfection of houses.

(4). The spread of inoculation in the neighbourhood of plague cases.

Thus by helping ourselves we may help the Government. And let us do so heartily as loyal citizens.

It is specially important to bear in mind that the Government has not the least desire to send plague-stricken people to its own hospital to be treated by European Doctors. In fact, people are at liberty to build their own hospitals and segregation camps for the reception of members of separate castes and religions. Indeed every facility is afforded by the authorities in this direction. The treatment of patients admitted into these hospitals may be placed in charge of Vydians and Hakims. No person will be compelled to take European medicines or to be treated by European Doctors. Women will be examined only by women doctors, and wherever desired, women doctors will be deputed to attend on sick women. Lastly compulsory examination of corpses will not be enforced.

To conclude, we are threatened by a dire calamity. Our Government has with commendable forethought, for which we cannot be too grateful, done its best to minimise an imminent danger. Indeed the rules prescribed are beneficent and humane. Our customs and prejudices have been respected. The object of the rules is merely to ensure (1) that the earliest possible information of any attack of plague should be conveyed to the authorities so that the plague microbes may be at once killed and prevented from spreading; (2) that medical assistance may be provided for those who, in spite of precautions are attacked by the disease.

AN INDIAN GHOST STORY.

MR. F. H. SKRINE tells the following story in the Calcutta "National Magazine." He was engaged in Census Operations in Bengal in January, 1871, and this is what happened to him in the "Jungipore" District:—

"I returned to my little camp one evening worn out with a heavy tale of work and feeling even more homesick than usual. While sipping my *brandy-pani*—afternoon tea was then indulged in only by the fair sex, and whisky was regarded as a smoky fluid appreciated only by patriotic Scotchmen—I asked my native messenger whether there were any of my countrymen in those parts. I was enchanted to learn the existence of an indigo factory five miles away. Here was a relief to the barbarism and monotony of my daily life! In a few minutes my pony was saddled and I speeding northwards through fields of scarlet chillies relieved by the old gold of grain ripe for the sickle. Half an hour's canter brought me within view of an avenue of casuarinas—large piniform trees which in Bengal invariably bespeak the proximity of a European bungalow. Alas, the ruin which has fallen on a once great and flourishing industry too often produces a bitter disappointment. Though many plots still lift their heads heavenwards, but the sweet English home which once nestled in their shadow, is often a heap of formless ruin, the haunt of the cobra and jackal. In this instance, however, no such disillusion awaited me for I was greeted with the blessed vission of a white skirt in the verandah of the straggling, creeper-covered house: and soon received a warm welcome from the fair chatelaine. She was

A FRENCH WOMAN ON THE SUNNY SIDE OF THIRTY,

trim, petite and charmingly dressed with a wealth of hair whose beauty was not obscured by the immense chignon then in vogue, and a pair of haunting hazel eyes. Soon afterwards her husband rode in from his daily task of superintending the cultivation of the capricious weed which makes or mars a planter's fortunes in a single season. There was no mistaking his nationality—a portly bearded Gascon, whose volubility and love of gesture would have qualified him to pose as a model for M. Tartarin de Tarascon. We were soon deep in a discussion of the latest phases of the war which was desolating his country. Dinner came as an agreable relief to the emotions evoked by a condemnation of the imbecility of French Generals and the ruthlessness of the Man of Blood and Iron. Our hostess had listened to our eager debates with a well-bred semblance of interest, but she was evidently a prey to some grave pre-occu pation. Was it the woes of *la belle France*, then writhing under the Teuton's heel? Evidently not: for I saw her lovely eyes fill with tears, as she turned over the pages of a photographic album. Ten o'clock was struck on the factory gong, and I asked for my horse, but M. Gilbert would not hear of my returning to my lonely tent through the dedalous village paths, and told me that my bed-room would be ready before we had finished second bottle of claret. Such was Indian hospitality before the influx of 'globe-trotters' and the paralysis caused by inept legislation conspired to make it nearly impossible. Madame soon bade us good night; and an hour later I was inducted into my room and left to woo a well-earned sleep. My court-ship was of short duration, in spite of a rocky couch—for feather beds are unbearable in the tropics and sprin_ mattresses were still in the bosom of futurity. "I was awarded

WAKENED IN THE DEAD OF NIGHT,

and sat up, trembling with the terror which comes once or twice in a lifetime from the approach of the Unknown. A child's voice came from without. In tones of agony it shrieked, 'Mamma! Ayah!' I sprang through the open French window into the flower garden. All was still, except the thump of my heart as I listened intently. It must have been a jackal, I thought: but, hark! again the wail rang out—'Mamma! Ayah!' This time there was no mistake as to the direction. The sounds came from the indigo-vats, an appurtenance of every factory. They are deep masonry cisterns, in which the green plant is immersed in order to extract the colouring matter. I ran down the avenue; climbed the pasty wall separating the ran of vats, and peered into the dark recesses of each. All were empty, save one filled with clear water to serve as a reservoir for the garden; and it showed no sign of human life. Filled with creeping fear I, turned and walked slowly towards the house over ground on which the feathery foliage of the casuarinas seemed to be photographed by the moonlight. High above their mournful sough there came again the childish screams. I ran back to the vats and searched each in vain. 'Shall I alarm the house?' I asked myself. The feeling that human, intervention was useless restrained me: and I sought my bed: whereon I tossed till the morning sun pierced the venetian blinds. It was very late, according to Anglo-Indian ideas, ere I joined my entertainers at breakfas. There was something in my appearance ance which showed that

ALL HAD NOT GONE WELL

for I was pressed with questions as to whether I had slept soundly. I admitted that I had not: and began to tell the strange episode of the night. Before the *denoument* was reached my hostess sank from her chair in a swoon. M. Gilbert, as he ran to her assistance, cast on me a glance of menace and reproach which I shall never forget. With the help of the servants he carried the poor creature to an adjoining bedroom, leaving me in mute amazement at the effect of my plain, unvarnished tale. After ten minutes or so he returned, and striding up to me, said in a voice trembling with fury:—'Well Sir, what am I to understand by this mystification?' "What on earth do you mean" "Yes. Sir, mystification; and permit me to observe that it is in execrable taste." So saying M. Gilbert brought his pudgy fist down on the table with a thump that made the hot water dishes sound a carillon. Shifting my position to a point within reach of the carving-knife, in view of active hostilities, I replied:—"Now M. Gilbert, perhaps you will explain the meaning of such language to a guest. There was something in my manner which impressed the unhappy man. He grew calmer; and asked anxiously whether I had really heard the voice in the dead of the night and whether I did not know the misfortune which had wrecked his life and was breaking his wife's heart. I assured him, on my word of honour that I had heard his name for the first time on the previous day. "Sir," he replie d after a pause, "our little boy was drowned a year ago in those vats."

THE nursing staff of the General Hospital, Rangoon, consisting of the head nurse, who has resigned, and five nurses on strike, has been replaced by two London nurses who arrived in Rangoon last week for special Municipal plague duty, and four others employed locally.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	1	0	4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	1	0	
B	Mandvie	5	3	30
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	2	1	
	Dongri	5	1	
C	Market	4	0	25
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	3	1	
	Bhuleshwar	2	0	
	Khara Talao	2	1	
	Kumbharwada	0	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	7
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	1	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	1	0	27
	Tarwady	2	1	
	Second Nagpada	0	1	
	Kamatipura	2	2	
	Tardeo	2	0	
	Byculla	2	1	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	8
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	3	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	8
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	2
	N.-R. & Unknown	2	1	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Jain Parel	1	0	23
	Telagu		1	
	Arthur Road		1	
	Modykhana		2	
	Port Trust		1	
	Kapole & Lad Joint.		1	
	Modh & Parwad		1	
	Maratha		6	
	Total	42	26	134
	Total plague deaths to date	31,653	27,875	
	Same date last year	13	9	112

ADDRESS TO A MEDICAL OFFICER.

A meeting of the Motala Brahamins was held on Wednesday night under the presidency of Mr. Pran Govind Umbaram Joshi to present an address to Dr. Purshotum Harichund L. M. and S., in recognition of his valuable services rendered to the caste in time of plague. Besides the members of the Motala community, several other respectable, gentlemen graced the occasion with their presence, among whom were K. N. Kabrajee Doctors Dossabhoy K. Patill, Rajabalii V. Patell, S. S. Misar Najundas P. Mehta, Sett Chaturbhuja Bhinchandbhai Sett Visram Mowje Mr. Purshotum Udhawjee, Mr. Murarjee Nansey and many others. The president in presenting the address in a beautiful silver casket conveyed in suitable words the hearty felt gratitude of the whole community. Dr. Purshotum-Harichund having replied in suitable words the meeting despersed amidst great acclamations of joy.

DAMAUN.

As in reference, the Sanitary cordon placed on the Damaun frontier, now that the plague has disappeared from Damaun, the Damaun Plague Commissioner will have to be in communication with the Bombay Plague Commissioner and the Surat authorities, it is desirable that the special powers conferred by His Excellency the Governor General of Portuguese India on the recommendation of the Board of Health at Goa upon Dr. Viriato Joao Pinto a member of the said Board should be known. They are as follows:—

He is nominated as an Extraordinary Commissioner to organise, direct, execute, cause to be executed by medical men and employees of the Health office who will be immediate subordinates to him, all the sanitary service in order to clear the district of the plague and impede its propagation, observing chiefly: (*a*) to propose to the Governor of the District, consonant with the instructions of the Board of Health, the measures that may be deemed efficacious, and to nominate proper persons to execute promptly all the measures, and to dispense with what he may deem unnecessary or improper. (*b*) To demand from the Damaun Government medicines, disinfections, food and other indispensable comforts for the infected poor and for the persons who have to live with him, as well as to ask for the requisite funds to make the necessary expenses; and he is to account for it directly to the Board of Health on his own responsibility. (*c*) To report daily to the Board of Health about the sanitary state of the District and the measures adopted. (*d*) To correspond with the President of the Board and with all the local authorities and ask the Governor to transmit any telegram on Plague service.

2. The Governor of the District is directed to satisfy any requisitions that Dr. Pinto may make to him and all other authorities of the District are directed to assist him in all his doings,

3. The people of Damaun are recommended to assist the nominated Commissioner by giving all the information that may be asked by him and to give him immediate notice of any occurrence concerning the sanitary service,

4. The Commissioner must sign the report of the expenses of all the employees plague service,

5. The Commissioners must furnish the Board of Health at due time, with a ditailed report of the mission that is confided to him.

THE KWANGSI REBELLION.

THE generally well-informed *Kuowen-pao*, published at Tientsin, reports that the Kwangsi rebel' have begun their northward march towards Peking and that a large and well-appointed army is now almost on the borders of Hunan province. Since their organisation recently, the practice of the rebels has, of late, been not to lay siege to any walled city, but upon approaching one they generally form an entrenched camp, about four or five miles distant, from whence they issue proclamations calling upon the people not to be afraid, but to go on as usual in their various avocations, as no outrages would be permitted to be made on any peaceably inclined person. On the other hand, a dispatch is sent to the local authorities inside the threatened city, signed by the chief or chiefs commanding the invaders, demanding food supplies and money, the amount being generally proportionate to the size and reputed wealth of the city in question, on pain of fire and sword. "The incapable and coward ly officials," remarks the *Kuowen pao* "seeing that by compliance with the rebel demands, there will be no danger of losing their lives, rank, or acquired riches, always gladly accede to the calls made upon them, while the inhabitants of the place seeing first that they have not been molested by the rebels, and secondly, that their officials have no stomach for fighting the intruders, remain indifferent and keep on the even tenor of their ways as if there were no Empire-shaking rebellion within ten thousand miles of their city!" Having obtained what they demand—generally more—the rebel leaders break camp and take their forces to the next walled city, and so on, ever increasing in numbers, but always managing to keep the strictest discipline, until at last the latest reports show that these rebels, having traversed the length of Kwangstung province are now on the point of ivading Hunan where they have numerous brathren and sympathisers; unless the Viceroy Chang Chih-fung and Governor Chen Paochen succeed in driving back this second invasion after the lapse of over forty years of Kwangsi malcontents into the beautiful valley of the Yangtzekiang.

The *Universal Gazette* publishes the following telegram alleged to have been sent by the Viceroy Tan of Canton to Viceroy Chang of Wuchang:—"The spirit of rebellion in Kwangtung province appears to be daily increasing in intensity, and the provincial capital (Canton) is in a state of siege, in consequence. It is stated that the rebels now number over 100,000 men. Furthermore, in Kwangsi, where the rebels had been recently defeated and dispersed by the Imperial troops, the partially smothered embers appear to be again being fanned into flames, encouraged by the success of the malcontents in the sister province, and a union has been effected between the two which makes matters exceedingly serious. Unless help comes from outside province there seems little chance of crushing this rebellion, as the troops available in the Two Kwang provinces are insufficient to deal with the question." —"Hongkong Telegraph" (Sep. 24).

A FIRE occurred at Sopur (Kashmir) on the 4th October, in which 75 houses were burnt. The loss of property is said to have been large.

A NEW hobby has been invented. The illustrated postcard was of Teutonic origin, but it has been left to Parisian gatherers to form a collectors' society under the title of the International Post, Carte Club. This is about as curious a craze as that at home of collecting posters.

THE BATTLE OF OMDURMAN.

COLONEL RHODES' NARRATIVE.

COLONEL FRANCIS RHODES wrote for the *Times* the following account of the battle of Omdurman in which he was wounded:—

The whole force stood to arms half an hour before daybreak. At daybreak the cavalry were sent out to find the enemy, and the idea was that we should advance as soon as we knew where they were. The cavalry sent back word almost at once that the whole Dervish force was advancing on our position; it was almost incredible to believe, but they undoubtedly were, as very soon we could see their banners along the crest of the ridge to our left and front. From the crest of the ridge to our zariba was a level open plain of 2,000 yards, and over this death zone a part of the Dervish army subsequently advanced with a courage which it is impossible to exaggerate. We heard afterwards that the enemy had thoroughly reconnoitred our position in the night, and the Khalifa's orders were to attack our front and flanks simultaneously. The attacks on our front and left front were magnificently delivered, but the Egyptian cavalry, who were on our right, drew off the whole force who were intended for attacking our right, and for a time kept them fully employed. This force consisting of fully 10,000 men was under the command of the Khalifa's son, with a green flag, and during the second phase of the battle it delivered the furious onslaught on General Macdonald's right and rear.

Meanwhile the Dervish attacks on our front and left flank had fully developed. The huge force, that looked at a distance of 2,000 yards as if they were going to cross our front, brought up their left shoulders and charged

STRAIGHT DOWN ON THE FRONT FACE OF OUR POSITION.

The Dervish charge at Abu Klea was certainly magnificent, but there the ground favoured them, being undulating and bushy; the distance they had to cross was not nearly so great, and the fire brought to bear on them could not for one moment compare with the terrific nature of the fire we were now pouring into the Khalifa's advancing army. One striking instance of fanatical courage was the advance of a large white flag, which was borne aloft well to the front of the advancing force. It must have changed hands many times, but as the standard-bearer fell another seized it and carried it forward in the same heroic manner until at the last there was a small group of six men, within 200 yards of our line bravely struggling along until they all bit the dust and the flag lay stretched on the ground. It was this episode that drew from the lips of that most charming gentleman, Count Calderari, Italian Military Attache, the remark. "What a magnificent sight, but I am sorry for those brave men." In the meantime

THE FURIOUS ONSLAUGHT ON THE LEFT FACE

had met with the same fate. The Dervish force had swarmed round both sides of the conical hill, Surgham, away to our left front, and had been met with the same irresistible fire. I never saw the Dervishes attempt to run away; they simply came on and were killed. These two forces which had delivered the first attack against our front and left were thus, in my opinion, practically annihilated, and very few men of this force can have rejoined the Khalifa where he was waiting with a large reserve behind the hill Surgham. In our zariba we were never under a really heavy fire; we were an enormous mark to shoot at, and the Dervishes had at least 25,000 rifles of sorts, but I think the terrific nature of our fire kept theirs under, as I do not suppose we had 100 casualties in this first phase of the fight. I think the things that struck one most at the time were the suicidal policy of the Dervishes in attacking us in that position; the pleased look on levery face when it became clear that the Dervish force really meant coming on; the excellence of our own artillery fire, so shell after shell appeared to be stepping exactly were the enemy was thickest; our own admirable fire discipline, and the terrific character of the fire we were pouring into the advancing Dervish army; the admirable coolness of our own force—no one seemed in a hurry, the Sirdar and his Staff rode quietly about from place to place; and it was impossible to realize that you were in the middle of the greatest battle that has ever taken place in the Sudan.

OUR FIRE WAS SO AWFUL,

and the masses of men they hurled against our position were so dense, that one was justified in assuming the Dervish loss in the first phase of the fight was 4,000. I never can see myself that the actual number of killed is of much importance; as long as you smash the force opposed to you and scatter it to the four winds that is all that is required. You are bound to kill most of the brave men—those are the ones in front who lead the attack on the position; the others really are not of much importance. Any Dervish who was opposed to our fire on September 2 and escaped will, I am sure, give it a wide berth for the future.

At the termination of the first phase of the battle the 21st Lancers moved off in the direction of Omdurman, leaving Surgham hill on their right. When they had advanced some little way on the plain beyond they were fired on by what they considered to be 200 Dervishes lying down some 400 yards off to their right. The Lancers wheeled into line to the right and charged; they were

RECEIVED BY A TERRIFIC VOLLEY,

most of which went over their heads. They then found themselves on the edge of a nullah, where from 1,500 to 2,000 Dervishes were concealed. The Lancers charged into the nullah and up the other side, went on some distance, rallied, faced about, dismounted, and fired; their heavy loss had taken place while crossing the nullah; the Dervishes pursued their old tactics of disabling the horse and then attacking the rider when dismounted. Major Finn's squadron was on the left, when Major Fowle's then Captain Doyne's, with Captain Ellen's on the right. The two centre squadrons suffered the most. Major Fowle losing nine killed and 11 wounded and Captain Doyne losing seven killed and eight wounded. I think the total losses are 24 killed and 46 wounded. Lieutenant Nesham was leading the right troop of the line, and got surrounded by the enemy. His helmet was cut off his head and he received a very severe sword cut on the left arm and right leg; they cut his bridle reins, but he stuck to his horse and managed to get through, his wounds are doing admirably. Lieutenant Molyneux, of the Blues, had his horse fall when 100 yards from the nullah, but he ran on and was attacked by two Dervishes. He shot one, but a third inflicted a severe sword cut on his right arm, making him drop his revolver; he was then totally unarmed and had to run for it pursued by a gentleman with a two handed sword. Molyneux told me he never ran so fast in his life. The Lancers by this time had rallied and faced about. A corporal rode out from the rank and gave Molyneux his stirrup leather and brought him in. Lieutenant Brinton, 2nd Life Guards, was attacked by two Dervishes. He shot one, the other inflicted a severe sword cut on his left shoulder. There is a story of a corporal stopping in the nullah to pick up a wounded man, whom he put on his saddle, and it is said that the Dervishes were so struck with his gallantry that they let the corporal through their ranks with his burden without attempting to molest him. From what I heard on the hospital-ship where all the wounded Lancers were, there must have been some

VERY GALLANT INCIDENTS IN THE LANCER CHARGE.

Lieutenant Grenfell, beloved by everyone, met his death gallantly leading his troops in this magnificent charge, the men of the regiment complained that their lances were not nearly sharp enough. Officers always have their swords sharpened before a campaign, and I do not see why the men's lances should not be put into a proper state.

I was on the hospital ship and saw very little of the second phase of the fight; in fact the only part we did see was General Maxwell's Brigade gallantly clearing the Dervishes off the Surgham hill, but we had a great many visitors on ship on the Saturday and Sunday, and collected a good deal of information about this part of the engagement.

At about 9-15 a.m. the Sirdar ordered the whole force to advance south on Omdurman in echelon of brigades, left leading, Lyttelton's, Wauchope's, Maxwell's, Lewis's, Macdonald's in order; Collinson's in reserve covering the rear of the transport column, which marched on the inner flank along the river. The 32nd Field Battery R A was on the left, the Lancers were out to the south in front of the left. The Egyptian Cavalry and Camel Corps were on the right and right rear. As Macdonald's and Lewis's Brigades had to change places, the former moved out first and let Lewis move up into position to his left front. Macdonald in moving out thus into his place, found himself faced by a strong body of Dervishes advancing from the west; he deployed his brigade into line to the front, with cavalry and maxims between battalions; he then saw his right and rear threatened by the large force of Dervishes under the Khalifa's son, who had pushed the Egyptian Cavalry to the north and now returned; so he then moved battalions from his left to his right and formed two sides of a square facing north and west, and asked the Camel Corps to prolong his right.

THE ATTACK ON MACDONALD'S RIGHT

was extremely heavy; the Dervishes had advanced to within 300 yards, where they found a khor with a natural parapet, whence they kept up a heavy fire. About this time the 2nd British Brigade and Maxwell and Lewis were ordered to change front to the right, and Maxwell's Brigade was ordered to retake Surgham-hill. The Sirdar ordered General Gatacre to send back the 1st British Brigade to reinforce General Macdonald. They came accross very fast, and Macdonald asked one battalion to prolong his right and the remainder his left, but by this time the attack on Macdonald's Brigade was practically over. I think the general opinion seemed to be that the finest episode in the whole day's fighting was the admirable way in which General Macdonald handled his brigade throughout these attacks, and the behaviour of his battalions in repulsing the same. During this time, Surgham-hill had been retaken by Maxwell's Brigade, and the Khalifa's big black flag which had been planted almost behind it had been captured by the 15th Battalion; the 2nd British Brigade had swung right round the south side of Surgham-hill, and the 32nd Field Battery, which had been on our extreme left, was brought up between the British Brigade and Maxwell's, and, getting into a good position on the south spur of Surgham-hill, made some excellent practice on the retreating Dervishes in the desert. Shortly afterwards they pushed forward further west and, in conjunction with the Grenadiers who fired long-range volleys, were no doubt greatly instrumental in driving the

FLYING REMNANT OF THE DERVISH ARMY

away west to the far hills and in preventing them from working round to Omdurman. This second phase was practically all over by about 11 a.m. Soon afterwards the force moved off south to Khor Shamba to water and feed. It will be interesting to learn the number of hours the Egyptian cavalry were in the saddle on August 31 and September 1 and 2. On the 31st they were out at daybreak, and I do not think they were in till about 3 p.m. On the 1st out at daybreak, they covered the advance to Kerreri and then pushed across the plain to Omdurman. When the Khalifa's army was advancing they fell back west and hovered on the Dervish flank, and I do not think they got back to camp till 5 p.m. On the 2nd they drew off north a large body of the Dervish force, and were heavily engaged with them for several hours; afterwards they advanced on Omdurman, and late in the evening were sent in pursuit of the Khalifa. It is, of course, extraordinary what the Arab pony will do, and in Colonel Broadwood the Egyptian Cavalry have got one of the best horse masters in the world.

The Egyptian Camel Corps under Major Tudway were under a heavy fire throughout the fighting on the 2nd, and lost upwards of 70 men.

Osman Azrak, a half-bred Dongolese, the man who led all the Wady Haifa raids was lying surrounded by a mass of Dervish slain; Slatin went to identify him, Osman Azrak, frightfully wounded, recognized Slatin at once and asked him to kill him. The dead were heaped up around the Khalifa's black flag. The bodyguard never attempted to fly, but simply died round the flag, the last man holding out till he was killed. The flag was taken by the 15th Battalion under Colonel Hinckman, D.S.O., who presented it to the Sirdar. Shortly afterwards the Sirdar rode on to some high ground, the black flag carried by his orderly and floating in the breeze. The moment it appeared every gunboat on the river opened on the Sirdar and his Staff. Slatin grasped the situation and galloped at the orderly, telling him in the plainest Arabic to "furl that black flag."

SAFETY AT SEA MORE LIGHT.

THE brave men who man the ships that sail the China Sea, the passengers who travel in these ships, and the owners and insurers of the cargo carried in them, may well be congratulated on the fact that under the able administration of the Engineer's Department of the Imperial Maritime Customs, we shall soon see a vast and most notable improvement in the lighting of the coast of China. Not only are some of the existing lights to be made to show a greater range, but a change of far wider benefit is in progress, which will add greatly to the efficiency of the present lights, and should make it almost impossible for an accident to occur in the vicinity of a light, when the state of the atmosphere allows it to be seen at all. The old primitive fixed light is to disappear from the Chinese lighthouses, and every light not occulting, flashing, or revolving, is to be made so.

The improvements made by science within the past thirty years enable the lights of the present day to be shown at a comparatively small cost by improved burners, better lenses, and better reflectors; and to those entrusted with the charge and responsibility of a ship, the addition of only two, three or four miles to the warning power of a light is of great value, especially in the bad weather constantly experienced on the China coast, where the fogs are remarkable for their density. The boon now about to be conferred on the seaman in the unmistakable marking of every light will be an immense one. Years ago when steamers were few and far between on the ocean, when a sailing vessel even in the English Channel where vessels were thickest showed no lights at all when under way, and only steamers carried a masthead and side lights, a fixed light marking a danger or a pivot point in a navigation was answered all purposes. The young seaman of to-day will hardly credit it that in the examinations fifty years ago, the question being: "Going down Channel or amongst shipping what precaution would you adopt?" the answer was: "Have a good light ready in a bucket to show." To the question: "A steamer coming towards or near you, what would you do?" the answer was: "Show the light and stand on." Years rolled on before the law ordered that sailing ships under way should show sidelights, and the order met with the opposition that any change however beneficial from the old ways was strange Englishman, who so dislikes change. "What did for my father at sea and for me till now should be good enough for others," was the cry; and the moment a ship cleared the land in those days, even the "light in the bucket ready to show" was put away, until land was about to be made, it might be India, China, Australia, or wherever the ship was bound for. The fact that nowadays barges under way at night show sidelights, and good ones too, would have stounded the past generation of seamen. Nowhere is more use made of sidelights than in Japan, where not only junks carry them, but every pulling-boat in the harbours shows a lamp with red and green sides, and a small spot of white in the centre.

But to return from this digression. Nowadays not only has the number of steamers been enormously increased, but they are always being added to. Time is all-important, and steamers have to proceed on their voyages in despite of weather, and the lights carried at the mast heads of large mail steamers and others are so clear and powerful and show at such a long range, that when the seaman is on the look-out for a shore fixed light, it takes him a long time with the most careful observation to determine his course and if it is the light he is expecting or sight or that of a steamer approaching him. There is great danger in this, as it may induce the seaman to alter his course when he should not do so, or stand on when he ought at once to change his course; and this danger has often been incurred, particularly in thick, hazy, or foggy weather. The conversion of fixed lights into distinctive lights will put an end to this danger. One minute, or at the utmost three to five minutes, will enable the seaman to decide with absolute certainty both by sight and watch if the light sighted is the one expected to be made. At any rate he will know with certainty that it is not a steamer, and if necessary he can stop his vessel till its distinctive flashes, etc., show unmistakably what light it is. Both China and Japan are to be congratulated on the great progress they have made and are still making in regard to the number, range, and quality of the lights that guard their coasts.

But if it is a matter of congratulation that so much intelligent energy has been displayed in the Far East, what shall be said of the supineness shown in the West? To this day, nearly the end of the nineteenth century, the lower part of the Red Sea—and Far Eastern residents are deeply interested in this question—is in the same unguarded state that it was when Noah's Ark was the only vessel afloat; and so two hundred miles of the most intricate and difficult navigation to be met with anywhere in the run between England and the East is entirely unprotected by the science of to-day. Yet every day the size, speed, and value of ships and cargoes are increasing by leaps and bounds, while the time question enters more and more into all voyages, and the number of lives at stake increases daily, and yet nothing is done. Every proposal to erect lights which will be a safeguard to life and property of all nations which use the Red Sea is immediately stifled for political reasons. The French stand in the way, and our Governments, one after the other, are to weak to insist on the French claims being withdrawn or settled. The Government of the Khedive of Egypt with the full support of Lord Cromer is ready and willing to erect at once four first-class lights of the latest design on points already marked out as the best positions for them. Mr Rice Pasha, R. N., Comptroller of Ports and Lights, has strongly recommended the erection of these lights without delay, it being understood that no extra charge will be laid on vessels passing up and down the Red Sea, as the money needed is in hand, and the work could be set in motion in twenty-four hours. There is absolutely no obstacle but simple jealousy and ill-will, and it is monstrous that England with so much more at stake than any other Power should permit this state of things to last.—*North China Herald.*

THE DRAMA OF TO-DAY is in a decidedly healthy condition. This is due partly to the fact that our leading dramatists endeavour to produce work which will rank as literature. But it is, of course, mainly due to the appreciation which the British public always shows for a good play. Indeed, the British public invariably patronises what is good. This accounts for the wonderful popularity, as a family medicine, of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The British public knows by experience that for purifying the blood, invigorating the nerves and promoting the healthy action of the liver, there is nothing in the whole wide world to equal Holloway's Pills; while for curing gout, rheumatism, and the like, the Ointment is unsurpassed.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1 1-2d. per bottle.

THE PIONEER OF THE SHORT AND RAPID ROUTE TO INDIA AND THE EAST.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

HE then visited the principal towns of England, and again held meetings and explained his plans. He had brought with him a testimonial of thanks from the Governor in Council of Bombay, and says he expected to be received with open arms, especially at the India House.

"Judge, then, of any surprise," he continues, "on being told by the Chairman of the Court that the India Company required no steam to the East at all, I told him that the feeling in India was most ardent for it; that the Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck, had done me the honour to predict that if ever the object were accomplished, it would be by the man who had navigated the Red Sea in an open boat. To all this the Chairman replied that the Governor-General and people of India had nothing to do with the India House and added that if I did not go back and join their pilot service, to which I belonged, I should receive such a communication as would be by no means agreeble to me.

"On the instant I penned my resignation, and placing it in his hands, told him that I would establish the overland route in spite of the India House. "This avowal, "says Lieut, Waghon, "most impolitic on my part as regarded my individual interests, is perhaps the key to much of the otherwise inexplicable opposition I subsequently met with from those whose energetic co-operation I had every apparent reason to rely on."

In this no doubt he was right. He now devoted his every endeavour to the promotion of his cherished scheme, hoping that he might be the means of bringing our distant settlements in closer communication with the mother country, and with each other. He proposed Ancona on the Adriatic as the best starting-point for steamboats plying to Alexandria, and calculated that the journey to Bombay might be made in forty-four days. This was seven years before the accession of Queen Victoria. This journey can now be done in less than thirteen days!

He spent three or four years in travelling to and fro between England and India, and in perfecting his knowledge of the Different routes. In 1835 we find him in Egypt, whither he went without official recognition, but rather, as he says, with a sort of official stigma on his sanity, for in spite of his having proved the contrary, Government officials had

PRONOUNCED THE RED SEA TO BE UNNAVIGABLE

and the East India Company's naval advisers declared that if it were, the north-westers peculiar to those waters, and the south-west monsuons of the Indian Ocean, would swallow up all steamers; and as if this were not enough, the company laid documents before Parliament showing that Waghorn's scheme was unpracticable because coals cost £20 a ton at Suez, and took fifteen months to get there. On this to Egypt Waghorn went, and forthwith succeeded in carrying coals to Suez on camels' backs at a cost of £4 3s. 6d, a ton.*

"From that hour to this," says Waghorn, writing in 1849, "the same plan, at the same and even smaller cost, has been pursued in respect of all the coals of the East India Company, the saving in ten years being three-quarters of a million sterling, as between the estimated and actual cost."

At this time one of the most extraordinary men our century has produced was Pacha in Egypt. Born in Roumelia, and beginning life as a dealer in tobacco, he became, on Bonaparte's invasion of Egypt, Colonel or Bym Basha of three hundred men sent to Egypt by the Porte. Present at Aboukir, he distinguished himself and received promotion, and ten years later found himself master of Cairo, elected Pacha by the people, in which office he was confirmed with hereditary succession by firman from the Porte. Intriguing treacherous, cruel and cunning, quick to see what men could be useful to him, and unscrupulous in his methods of gaining them, appearing at times to be actuated only by love of his adopted country and other equally honourable motives, whilst in fact he farmed the land for his own benefit. No sooner was he in power than he called on all the landed proprietors to place their titles to their estates in his hands, and straightway abolished them. For this arbitrary act he obtained high praise from the French sycophants who surrounded him, and who hoped to use him as a tool to lower the power of England, and to obtain for France the command of the route to the East. But Mehemet Ali had the foresight to predict so early as 1815 that Egypt would ultimately be held by the English.

Having possessed himself of the whole land, he caused it to be cultivated by the peasants, then leaving them barely enough for subsistence, the fruits of their labour were swept into his own treasury.

He ruled with an iron hand; robberies and murders were almost unknown. If a village or district were the scene of an outrage, that village or district was made to suffer. So unlearned was he that up to the age of forty he could not sign his own name, yet he established schools, and even caused a small gratuity to be paid to parents who sent their children. Those schools were not only primary, but special and preparatory. Hospitals were supported and encouraged by him; though he ground his people to the very dust, he was a generous master, and an affectionate father. Madden speaks of his pleasing manners and prepossessing appearance, but says, "When disturbed in mind, his scowl is what no man would willingly encounter." Such was the man Waghorn now determined to win over to

THE SUPPORT OF HIS SCHEME.

He therefore entered his service, gained his esteem, and then, knowing that a regular traffic across the desert could not be carried on without the favour of its inhabitants, betook himself to the tents of the Arab tribes, made them his friends, and lived amongst them for three years. Thus he obtained their consent that the mails should pass unmolested through their country. It is much to be regretted that Waghorn has left no record of his experiences at this time of his life. With the exception of the journal kept during his memorable trial journey via the Red Sea to Bombay, there is no diary or note of his doings.

He now induced the Pasha to allow him to open a house of agency at Suez, and to establish caravanserais at points between Suez and Cairo. He also built is houses at Cairo and Alexandria for the safe deposit of letters, and on the completion of his arrangements had the gratification of conducting from Bombay the Earl of Munster and a party of officers by the new route across the desert.

He placed a vessel of his own in the Mediteranean to ply constantly between Marseilles and Alexandria, an instance, says the *Times*, of zeal and enterprise which deserves to be recorded. In June, 1837, a piece of plate, value 100 guineas, was subscribed for and presented to "him in recognition of his great services in promoting the improvement of communication with India."

In 1838 Mehemet Ali, whose prejudices against the regular transit of passengers through Egypt had been successfully overruled by Col. Barr, aided by Col. Campbell, British Consul-General, now suffered a revival of his fears to frustrate their transit. He thought the English would convert the rest-houses into forts, and they had to be abandoned. The old way of travelling was resumed, Passengers were transported by dromedaries, Upon this Waghorn sought and obtained the Pasha's leave to establish English steamers on the Nile, and the tedious formidable journey became a pleasure excursion. A large iron boat of 130 ons, tracked by four horses, conveyed travellers from Alex

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE Emperor Kuang Hsu, who has handed over the reins of government to his aunt the Empress Dowager, is just twenty-seven, having celebrated his birthday on August 13 last. It was in 1875 that he was chosen by the Empress Dowager to fill the throne suddenly left vacant by the death of his Majesty Tung Chin. In 1889, on his marriage, he assumed nominally the government of China. But no foreigner has known for certain who has actually governed China since, the Empress Dowager having never lost her interest in the direction of the destinies of the country.

Kuang Hsu has certainly not been a strong ruler; indeed, it has always been doubtful whether he was able to hold the reins unaided. Considerable care was spent on his training, the *Peking Gazette* bearing testimony to this fact. The following memorial on the subject appeared in that official organ: His Majesty being still of tender age, it is beyond question expedient that in effectual training the right path be studied. All those who surround his Majesty and are in near employment about his person should be, without exception, of tried capacity and solid character. No youthful and thoughtless person should be suffered to be in attendance. The outer world was from time to time informed of his studies, and after he reached the throne he was said to have devoted considerable time to the study of English and Western sciences.

Olive Schreiner's characteristic dedication of her last volume to the great Pro-Consul Sir George Grey acquires additional significance. It runs as follows:

To
A Great Good Man,
SIR GEORGE GREY,
Once Governor of Cape Colony, who during his rule in South Africa bound to himself the Dutchmen, Englishmen, and natives he governed by an uncorruptible justice and a broad humanity; and who is remembered among us to-day as representing the noblest attributes of an imperial rule,
Our low life was the level's and the night's:
He's for the morning.

There were three columns of "De Rougemont" in the 'Daily Chronicle' onesday—De Rougemont as Naturalist, De Rougemont's Birthplace, De Rougemont's Roger's Story, De Rougemont's Mountain Home, and De Rougemont and the Syndicate, and several other points are discussed pro and con. Perhaps the most interesting statement, however, is the announcement that M. de Rougemont will shortly lecture in St. George's Hall. Rougemont's Remarkable Regions, illustrated by limelight, is announced to be the topic of the Rev. W. Carlile at St. Mary-at-Hill Church, Monument, on Sunday evening. The Daily Mail has a story which should be of some interest to Mr De Rougemont and his critics. It seems that there are at present under the care of the Salvation Army a brace of Australian aborigines, a man and his wife. They were found wandering about the docks by a sympathetic Australian, who took them to the office of the Queensland Government, where they were put through a sharp criticism by Sir Horace Tozer, Agent-General for the Colony. In order to locate their place of origin Sir Horace Tozar put them to a practical test. He reproduced the antics of the black fellow during his wildest periods of the corroboree—a native dance. The two blacks took it up with enthusiasm. The test was final. They are to be sent back to Townsville, the district in Australia where they originally came from.

The value of the biograph for recording the pictorial side of historical events is well proved on the stage of the Palace Theatre of Varieties. The list of pictures shown by the American biograph, which is such an attractive item in the programme, includes five scenes taken during the recent coronation festivities in Amsterdam. They are all of them excellent, particularly the two showing the young Queen entering and leaving the church. The point of view from which the photographs were taken gives a wonderfully realistic idea, and the cheers which greeted the young Queen as she passed in semblance before the audience at the Palace Theatre added to the illusion.

Records of a piquant group of honeymoons come to hand.—A German barrister, named Henke, who is now in the Moabit Goal, Berlin, under remand, was engaged to be married before his arrest, and he obtained permission to have the marriage solemnised during his incarceration. One morning, accordingly, his bride arrived at the prison, and Herr Henke, accompanied by two warders as groomsmen, met her at the prison registrar's. Unfortunately, as soon as the ceremony was over Herr Henke was conducted back to the Moabit, and an extremely pitiable scene (the "Morning Post" correspondent reports) was witnessed at his parting from his wife Frauli Henke, who had become hysterical, was finally taken home by her relations in an unconscious state.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph describes the honeymoon of an enterprising young couple from Orleans on the summit of Mont Blanc. It is recorded that the greatly daring couple battled with terrific snowstorms for nearly twelve hours, but in spite of all dangers and difficulties they followed tenaciously the route marked through the fields of ice, and at last stood proudly at the top of the mountain, 15,800ft. high. There they embraced, and swore eternal fidelity towards one another in the presence of their guides, who had assuredly never before seen so daring a bride and bridegroom. The descent, with its many dangers, was then effected with success. On arriving at Chamounix after nearly three days' absence, they were given a magnificent reception by the inhabitants and tourists. A big gun was fired in their honour, there was a pyrotechnic display, and the inevitable triumphant music from a blaring brass band followed. But the lady, although she received a certificate for the climb, was chagrined to hear that another of her countrymen had ascended Mont Blanc a few days before her. The ascent is, indeed, not such a very rare event after all.

Lord and Lady Stradbroke arrived at Henham Hall, Suffolk, on their return from their honeymoon. They were given a most enthusiastic reception by the tenants of the estate. The horses were taken out of the carriage, which was dragged by twelve labourers from the gates of the park to the Hall. The entrance to the house was gaily decorate with flags and flowers. Huntsmen in pink formed a semi-circle round the door of the Hall, while a detachment of local volunteers, of which Lord Stradbroke is the Colonel, were present as a guard of honour. On either side were also groups of school children, who sang "Home Sweet Home." The bride was dressed in white, and was delighted with the warmth of the welcome. This after all was the end.

The *Irish Times*, the leading Unionist organ in Ireland, has, in a leading article dealing with the career of the late Sir George Grey, made an amusing blunder. "The career," it says, "of Sir George Grey is one upon which all Irishmen may look with pride. He was born at Lisburn in 1812." Lisburn had been mistaken for Lisbon—the actual birthplace of Sir George Grey.

Admiral Gerald H. Uctred Noel, the officer second in command of the Mediterranean Squadron, who arrived at Candia so opportunely in his flagship Revenge during the recent troubles in Crete, is only fifty-three years of age. From the time of his entry in the Navy in 1858 he has been some little service. At Ashantee he had command of the naval guard to the present Lord Wolseley, since which he has been Director of the Naval Intelligence Department, a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, and has held the much coveted position of A.D.C. to the Queen.

According to the Havana correspondent of the "New York Sun," Senagasta is prompting the Marquis de Montoro, Minister of Finance in the Cuban Autonomist Cabinet, to a course of policy rather appropriate to comic opera than to serious politics. Senor Sagasta's instructions to the Marquis de Montoro are that the latter is to do all in his power to hinder the evacuation. Failing success in that direction, he is to use his utmost exertions to keep his cabinet in office until the Paris Commission has completed its labours. Will it be believed that the object of this subtle Fabian policy is meanwhile to extract as much revenue from the Cubans as possible.

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We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

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PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

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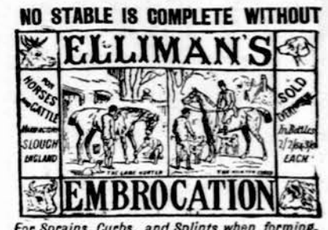

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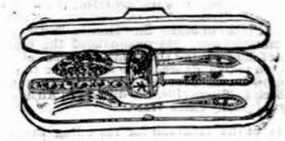

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